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Daily Report

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-024

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5 February 1990

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OAU Chief Says 'War' Option in South Africa

EA0202155490 Nairobi KNA in English 0810 GMT
2 Feb 90

[Text] Harare, 1 Feb (ZIANA/PANA)—African countries prefer negotiations to war but will support the latter if peaceful means to achieve negotiations in South Africa are blocked, secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, Salim Ahmed Salim said in Harare.

Replying to reporters' questions after meeting President Robert Mugabe Wednesday (31 January) Salim said the OAU position on negotiations in South Africa had "further" been elucidated in the Harare declaration of the organisation's ad-hoc committee in August [words indistinct] provided a clear position on how [words indistinct].

Salim had been asked for the OAU view on negotiations with Pretoria, in the light of differing opinions between the African National Congress [ANC] and the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] on whether to enter into negotiations with Pretoria.

"The issue of negotiations is not new. The 1969 Lusaka manifesto states that African countries will prefer negotiations rather than fight for the sake of fighting. "In the case of South Africa we are saying if possibilities of negotiating are there, Africa will support (them)," he said.

"The question must be seen in its proper perspective. The issue and perspective of negotiations have been outlined in the Harare declaration with the participation of both the ANC and the PAC," he said. "What matters is the final product of those negotiations," he said.

During his meeting with Mugabe, he and the president consulted each other on issues affecting Africa. He said his visit was important in view of developments internationally and their impact on the continent. He and the president had discussed the situation in both Namibia and South Africa.

As Salim came out of the meeting, British Minister of Overseas Development Lynda Chalker went in to meet President Mugabe. She told Mugabe, as he welcomed her, that Britain was watching events in Eastern Europe with a view to responding "wisely".

On South Africa, where she had been before flying to Harare on her way to the SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference] meeting in Lusaka, Chalker said she and Mugabe had discussed the question of ending apartheid, the release of Nelson Mandela of the ANC and the lifting of the state of emergency.

Chalker said she believed South African President F.W. de Klerk was on the way to solving these issues "in due time".

After conferring with Chalker, President Mugabe immediately went into another meeting with Mrs Edwige Avice, French junior minister of foreign affairs to Senior

Minister Roland Dumas. Avice and her four-person delegation are also on their way to attend the SADCC meeting.

Pressure 'Must Persist'

EA0202215090 Nairobi KNA in English 1740 GMT
2 Feb 90

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 2 Feb—African countries must not ease their pressure on the apartheid regime in South Africa as relaxation of pressure would be misconstrued by the racist regime, which would hinder efforts to settle the conflict in the country. This was said by OAU Secretary General Dr Salim Ahmed Salim at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport Nairobi.

The Dr Salim, who is on a one-day stopover in Nairobi said countries must persist in placing pressure on the racist regime so that apartheid may be dismantled. [passage indistinct]

Dr Salim is returning to Addis Ababa following a round trip to the southern African states to indicate OAU's full support for sub-regional organisations as well as to acknowledge the problems being faced by these countries as immediate neighbours of South Africa. [passage omitted]

Main Issue 'To Eliminate Apartheid'

EA0302230890 Nairobi KNA in English 1500 GMT
3 Feb 90

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 3 Feb—The secretary-general of the OAU, Dr Salim Ahmed Salim said in Nairobi today that the continental body welcomed the reforms announced yesterday by the South African president, Frederik de Klerk. Dr Salim said the reforms would be "an important development which represented a step forward in the struggle for a democratic government in South Africa".

The secretary-general was speaking to newsmen at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport before his departure to the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, after a one-day stop over from Lusaka, Zambia. [passage omitted]

Dr Salim said the OAU would particularly welcome the quick release of Nelson Mandela, adding that the body supported "the positive appraisal of the political situation in South Africa". He, however, cautioned about the danger to have the world "side-tracked" from the central issue which was to eliminate apartheid. The secretary-general remarked that Nelson Mandela was jailed for fighting against apartheid and his imminent release should be seen in the context of the struggle. He said the principal goal of the OAU and the UN was to achieve a truly democratic, united and non-racial South Africa.

Despite President de Klerk having gone a step ahead of his predecessors, Dr Salim said the immediate

announcement promising reforms had some shortcomings. He pointed out that the announcement made no reference to the South African legislature which sustained apartheid, the withdrawal of troops from black townships and the release of all political prisoners.

Dr Salim said the world should relentlessly continue to exert economic pressure and sports isolation against South Africa. Dr Salim stressed that the OAU advocated non-violence, but a peaceful approach to political, economic and social changes in South Africa. [sentence as received] He said the Pretoria regime was responsible for any violence within South Africa because of the failure to accord equality and human dignity to the blacks and other segregated groups.

"The blacks are not fighting whites, but they are fighting for equality and human dignity, Dr Salim remarked, adding that there were many whites in South Africa who supported the cause. [passage omitted]

OAU Committee: 'Difficult To Trust' De Klerk

EA0302141490 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0700 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam—The OAU Liberation Committee has commented on the statement by the president of the South African regime, Frederik de Klerk, which he issued in the regime's Parliament yesterday. In its statement, the OAU Liberation Committee said the unbanning of anti-apartheid movements in South Africa, including the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress, and the impending release of the nationalist leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, is a move that will pave the way for resolving problems in South Africa. However, the OAU Liberation Committee said it is difficult to trust De Klerk's statement because of the regime's slyness until steps toward genuine change are taken. [passage omitted]

Statement Released

EA0302190190 Nairobi KNA in English 1030 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 3 Feb (PANA)—The OAU Liberation Committee last night expressed its reservations over the announcement made by the South African president, Frederik de Klerk, Friday [2 February] in Parliament. In the statement released here, the Liberation Committee said that De Klerk's announcement in the apartheid parliament that the standing ban on ANC [African National Congress], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and other anti-apartheid organisation is to be lifted and that Nelson Mandela and all other political detainees are to be released would be a step in the right direction.

However, the announcement is full of imponderables. This is largely due to duplicity, double-talk and prevarication. One cannot, therefore, make a realistic evaluation of this historic announcement unless the actual situation on the ground started to change in a positive

manner. In any case, if the Pretoria regime is genuinely interested in eradicating the inhuman and obnoxious system of apartheid, it will do well to accept and adhere strictly to all the principles and conditions contained in the OAU Harare Declaration on South Africa.

The Liberation Committee reiterates its commitment to the total eradication of apartheid and establishment of a democratic non-racial and unitary South Africa. The Liberation Committee therefore welcomes all developments leading towards this end, and will continue to do everything within its powers to work with and support the oppressed people of South Africa. The statement said it would continue to support the South African people in the struggle for their inalienable rights.

SADCC Welcomes De Klerk 'Positive Step'

EA0402181890 Nairobi KNA in English 1115 GMT 4 Feb 90

[Text] Lusaka 4 Feb (PANA)—The nine-nation Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] cautiously welcomed the unbanning of liberation movements by the Pretoria regime as a "positive step towards a solution to the problems of South Africa".

In a communique issued at the end of the two-day SADCC annual consultative conference, Friday [2 February] attended by ministers of SADCC member states, donor agencies, donor states and other cooperating partners of SADCC, the regional economic grouping, which has been trying to delink itself from the apartheid regime, said it appreciated pronouncements of reform by the South African Government but called for the continuation of international pressure to effect far-reaching changes.

"The unbanning of political organisations, the release of political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, and a moratorium on the death penalty constitute a positive step towards a solution to the problems in South Africa," the communique said.

However, the conference also said it was necessary for the international community to "at least maintain in place all measures taken against apartheid" until the system was abolished.

At a press briefing at the end of the consultative conference, at which a number of countries and agencies pledged increased financial support to the regional organization, SADCC Executive Secretary Simba Makoni dismissed as unfeasible an invitation by South African President Frederick de Klerk to Southern African states to discuss development strategies.

"The position is that, there can be no meaningful relationship until apartheid is abolished," said Makoni, adding however, that SADCC was working on plans for the integration of a democratic South Africa into its ranks.

On economic issues, the communique said SADCC has adopted a clear development agenda for the 1990s, including greater efforts to involve women in regional programs. It said the conference had noted the need for increased projects implementation and administration of institutions.

The SADCC Council of Ministers chairman, Botswana Vice President Peter Mmusi, announced that the conference had agreed to hold its next consultative conference in 1991 in Windhoek, at the invitation of Namibian President-in-Waiting Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] leader.

The consultative conference was opened Thursday by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and by the end of the day a number of organizations had pledged assistance to SADCC economic recovery and development projects.

The World Bank announced a four million U.S. dollar aid package over the next five years, while Britain pledged USD [U.S. dollars] 16 million. Canada pledged USD 2.7 million and Sweden pledged USD 1.3 million early this week.

Makoni refused to say how much money had been pledged to SADCC by donor agencies and countries saying: "this was not a pledging conference."

Kaunda Favors Lessened Dependence on South Africa
MB0302143390 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 1 Feb 90 p 7

[Text] Lusaka—Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda appealed to member countries of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) yesterday to work towards reducing economic dependence on SA [South Africa].

He also called on the nine countries to forge close links to create genuine and equitable regional integration.

Resources would have to be mobilised to promote the implementation of national and regional policies, he said.

Concerted action to secure international co-operation within the framework of the economic liberation strategy of SADCC countries would have to be made.

Kaunda was addressing the start of the SADCC annual consultative conference titled "The second decade: Enterprises, Knowledge and Productivity".

Th conference is intended to provide the SADCC with a forum to continue consultation for the next decade.

The objectives in the decade should be for the organisation to carry out the struggle against poverty and its offshoots of hunger, ignorance, disease, crime corruption and exploitation, Kaunda said.

Referring to the importance of transport in promoting regional development, he said he hoped the trans-SADCC railway systems would be unified and coordinated under one central administration before the end of the century.

"Is it too much to dream of my creation of a trans-SADCC railway system before the end of the century? Can we make this part of the challenges we face?"

An effective transport system was of paramount importance in lessening member countries' economic dependence on SA, he said.

SADCC Secretary Meets Press on Council Meeting
MB0302150790 Gaborone Domestic Service
in English 0510 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Text] The SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] executive secretary, Dr Simba Makoni, says one of the issues discussed by the SADCC Council of Ministers is whether the organization should continue with the current situation as a club of friends or whether a charter should be formulated to govern the organization.

The second consideration, he said, is that SADCC programs were growing and a decision has to be made as to whether these programs could be well administered with loose rules.

Addressing a press conference at the end of a 2-day meeting of the Council of Ministers, in Gaborone this week, Dr Makoni said as the organization enters the 2d decade, it is necessary to look back and review the programs and the constraints that have been experienced, as well as look into the future of the SADCC body.

The executive secretary said when SADCC was formed it was a club of friends with minimum rules and regulations, without a charter but simply a memorandum of understanding. Dr Makoni said SADCC must be a formalized organization, as per agreement of SADCC heads of state last year.

He said, with political changes in the region, the inclusion of Namibia into the economic grouping, and the possibility of a democratic South Africa entering SADCC in a peaceful political climate, SADCC may have to review its objectives with new constit

uencies coming in with their expanded infrastructure.

SADCC's 1991 Council To Meet in Namibia

*MB0302131290 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Namibia has been declared the venue of next year's annual Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, consultative meeting.

Making the announcement when he closed this year's SADCC consultative meeting, in Lusaka today, the

chairman of the SADCC Council of Ministers, Peter Mmusi, said the just ended meeting has accepted SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] President Sam Nujoma's invitation to the grouping that the 1991 consultative council be held in this country.

Comrade Mmusi, who in his closing remarks said the meeting has made a strategy for the 1990's, reminded the governments of the obligation to depend more on the grouping's own (?resources) to achieve [word indistinct] development in the region.

Burundi

Buyoya Expresses 'Happiness' on RSA Measures

EA0402185890 Bujumbura Domestic Service
in French 0420 GMT 4 Feb 90

[Excerpt] When he was meeting the New York black community, the head of state expressed his happiness over the measures taken in [the Republic of] South Africa [RSA], notably the legalization of anti-apartheid movements and the forthcoming release of Mandela.

[Begin Buyoya recording] Today, since yesterday, we are living in a very special time. We are experiencing a very new situation in Africa in relation to the political developments in South Africa. [words indistinct] I am happy to be able to talk with you about the situation, and I am happy about the development of the situation, in the sense that it is a step forward, a positive development towards the end of apartheid in South Africa. I am particularly happy about the measures to legalize parties which have struggled against apartheid up to today, and which were banned.

I am particularly happy about the forthcoming unconditional release of Nelson Mandela. I think that for us Africans this is an important event which cannot go unnoticed. This afternoon, I also met the UN secretary general and of course we discussed the important current issue. We discussed other problems of interest to Africa, [words indistinct] debt problem and the problems linked to the fall of coffee prices. [passage omitted] [end recording]

U.S., Burundi Ties Titled 'Satisfactory'

EA0202132590 Bujumbura Domestic Service
in French 1800 GMT 1 Feb 90

[Text] And now flash news on the various remarks about U.S.-Burundi relations in the course of the presidential visit; here is Manasse Shirambere:

[Begin Shirambere recording] U.S. AID [Agency for International Development] administrator, Mark Edelman has said that cooperation between the United States and Burundi was satisfactory. He pointed out that an aid package worth \$16 million in favor of Burundi was going to be released this year: \$10 million for support for the structural adjustment program; \$3 million as support for the balance of payments given the current situation on the world coffee market; and \$3 million as support for the development project.

In a statement released by the U.S. State Department yesterday, the United States described our relations as excellent and expressed their support for our development and national reconciliation efforts.

According to a VOA [Voice of America] report received in Bujumbura this morning, the secretary of state, James

Baker, spoke of a courageous economic policy in Burundi, at a moment when many countries are going through difficult times.

The economic reforms—which, over the same VOA, President Buyoya pledged to continue—will also be supported by the World Bank and the IMF, something which will certainly contribute to the stabilization of the national economy.

As part of the support for such initiatives, the United States will launch an assistance program for medium- and small-scale industries with an amount of \$10 to \$15 million before the end of this year.

A few moments ago, my colleague Liliane spoke with the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee, Mr Tony Hall [words indistinct] who is (?reputed) to be tough.

He declared and I quote: I have traveled a lot but have never had an opportunity to visit Burundi. But I notice that the Burundi president has scored a lot of points in Washington. We are really encouraged by his policy and I am planning to visit Burundi within 1 or 2 years in order to strengthen the relations of good understanding between our two countries. The message I will convey to the other members of the subcommittee is that the U.S. country and government will look for favorable means to strengthen cooperation between our two countries, especially through the exchange of information so as to know each other better. I reiterate our satisfaction in receiving the Burundi president in Washington, unquote.

VOA journalists for their part said the Burundi president was received with much ceremony.

President Bush, who received his Burundi counterpart, delivered a speech before Congress yesterday on the state of the American union. [end recording]

Buyoya U.S. Visit 'Success'

EA0202140090 Bujumbura Domestic Service
in French 0420 GMT 2 Feb 90

[Excerpts] A real success has been won by our head of state Major Pierre Buyoya in the United States where he continues his working visit. It is a political success, and also an economic one. All of the officials met by President Buyoya were literally seduced by the national reconciliation policy which he has initiated in our country.

VOA [Voice of America] commentators did not, by the way, fail to stress the enthusiastic welcome to the American land given to the Burundian head of state. They notably stressed the personality of President Buyoya whom many American officials judged at his true value.

According to our special envoy, there was a general satisfaction over the Burundian delegation. Cyprien

Mbonimpa, Burundian foreign minister confirmed this on the microphone of our special envoy Liliane Sebati-ita. [passage omitted]

The head of state yesterday met U.S. President George Bush during the U.S. Congress prayer ceremony before paying a courtesy call on Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi.

President Buyoya is to leave Washington today for New York. In New York, President Buyoya will meet UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar as well as UN specialised agencies' representatives, and all this in just 2 days.

Chad

New Opposition Party Formed in Libya

AB0202181490 Paris AFP in French 1213 GMT
2 Feb 90

[Text] Paris, 2 Feb (AFP)—About 650 Chadians "with different ethnic and political affiliations," meeting in Libya, have decided to create a movement called the "Chadian Popular Revolution" [RPT], according to a communique issued today in Paris. The communique, which was signed by the RPT secretary general, Adoum Togoï, explained that this "popular congress" was held from 15 to 22 January in Marada, Libya, some 700 km southeast of Tripoli.

After calling on the Chadian diaspora to group themselves into a sole "popular front" and urging Chadians at home to oppose the "Ndjamena totalitarian regime," the communique asserted that the priority objective of those who participated in the congress is "to end the fighting and find a peaceful solution to the crisis raging among Chadians, which is essentially of a political nature and not a religious or ethnic one."

The communique advocates holding "roundtable discussion" in order to find "a negotiated solution to the Chadian tragedy," including: the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Chad; the abrogation of the present

constitution and its replacement with a "constitution that will reestablish democracy;" the holding of free election: "under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;" and the proclamation of a general amnesty for all political prisoners.

Zaire

Official Media React to South African Reforms

AB0402115890 Paris AFP in French 2035 GMT
3 Feb 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 Feb (AFP)—Zaire, which has yet to react officially to the decisions announced on 2 February by South African President Frederik de Klerk, today greeted them through its official media. The event was discussed at length particularly by Zairian television.

The official television in its mid-day newscast devoted a lengthy commentary to the new measures announced by the South African leader. The commentator also recalled the position of President Mobutu who, for a long time now, has been a supporter of dialogue with Pretoria.

The Zairian head of state has always been against apartheid; but like Ivorian President Houphouët-Boigny, he has on several occasions met the main South African leaders to discuss the problems affecting southern Africa.

Thus, the former RSA [Republic of South Africa] president, Pieter Botha, was received by Marshal Mobutu in October 1988 at Gbadolite (north-eastern Zaire). Less than 1 year later, in August 1989, the Zairian head of state received in Goma (in the eastern part of the country) Mr de Klerk, who was then acting RSA president.

For the past 2 years Zaire has maintained a number of trade agreements with Pretoria. In the air transport area in particular, the South African airline has a weekly flight between Johannesburg and Lubumbashi in the largely mining Shaba area (southern Zaire), air transport sources have confirmed in Kinshasa, which resulted in generating sustained economic relations.

Kenya

Full Diplomatic Ties Resumed With Canada

EA0502122990 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] The Canadian high commissioner to Kenya, Miss Raynell Andreychuk, paid his H.E. President Daniel arap Moi a courtesy call at State House Nairobi this morning.

Meanwhile, Kenya has resumed full diplomatic relations with Canada. This was announced today by the minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Dr Robert Ouko.

Dr Ouko further announced that Kenya's high commissioner to Canada, who was recently recalled is to return to his mission in Canada.

[Kenya recalled its high commissioner to Canada at the end of November 1989 after demonstrations in Canada against Kenya connected with Kenya's decision to screen Somalis.]

Minister Comments on East European Coffee Market

EA2801201090 Nairobi KNA in English 1445 GMT
28 Jan 90

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 28 January—The minister for agriculture, Mr Maina Wanjigi, has said intensive discussions were going on between coffee producers and consumers to bring together former non-quota markets which will include Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, so as to have one global coffee market.

Talking to KNA at the Kenya stand at the International Green Week in Berlin, West Germany, Mr. Wanjigi said positive developments were expected at the next international coffee organisation meeting in April.

Mr. Wanjigi who arrived on Thursday at the head of a strong Kenya delegation to the ten-day fair, said the drop in coffee prices was temporary, adding that by the time he left for Europe the price of coffee per ton had gone up to Kenya pound [figure indistinct].

The minister, who was accompanied by the Kenya ambassador to West Germany Mr. Vincent Ogutu Obare, attended the official opening of the fair and said he was encouraged by the enthusiasm shown by various speakers during the opening ceremony on the political developments sweeping the Eastern European countries and the idea of one Europe. He said our Kenyan exporters must capitalise on the liberalisation of the economy in the Eastern European countries and mount an aggressive marketing campaign to tap the vast market in those countries.

Mr. Wanjigi said although Kenya was strong in West Germany in the horticultural trade, there was need for an

export drive so as to increase Kenya's earnings in horticultural products in the area. In anticipation of the opening of the air corridors to her airlines into Berlin, the minister expressed the hope that Kenya Airways could explore the possibility of extending its flights from Frankfurt to Berlin.

Mr. Wanjigi, who met the Berlin governing mayor Mr. Walter Momper during the official opening ceremony, thanked the mayor for the invitation and the hospitality extended to the Kenya delegation, and said Kenya will be participating annually. Kenya's participation, he said, will go a long way in consolidating the existing strong relations between West Germany and Kenya.

He said that during the fair, which has attracted exhibitors from 57 countries, six of them from Africa, Kenya will be making contacts with its major competitors with a view to exchanging ideas and learning the latest technology in the fast-growing industry. He said there was need to introduce an element of tourism in the green week. [passage omitted]

Members of the Kenya delegation included the deputy manager of the Coffee Board of Kenya Mr. A.O. Murunga, a director of the board, Mr. Indias, the board representative in London Mr. Simon Onchere, Kenya Airways manager in Germany Mr. Laban Agala, and a deputy director of agriculture Mr. Isaac Kiiru.

Official Speaks at Launching of Newspaper

EA0102184990 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 1 Feb 90

[Text] The central provincial commissioner [PC], Mr Victor Musoga, has stressed on the need for the press and especially rural-based newspapers to highlight development activities which were beneficial to Wananchi [citizens].

Observing that the press had a very vital role to play in national development, Mr Musoga said there was need for Wananchi to be given truthful and beneficial information that would not only help them as individuals but also the country at large.

The PC was chairing the first-ever editorial advisory board meeting for the newly launched MAARIFA [Swahili for knowledge] newspaper, which will cater for the whole of Central Province and Laikipia District in the Rift Valley Province, in his board room.

The MAARIFA rural newspaper is a Kiswahili paper which was started a few months ago under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the UNESCO. It is one of over 10 similar rural newspapers being run under the auspices of the Ministry in various parts of the country.

Thanking the two organizations for starting the newspaper, Mr Musoga urged Wananchi, leaders, and the district development committees to support the paper in order to make it serve its purpose.

Tanzania**Foreign Minister Reacts 'Mildly' to ANC Unbanning***EA0402184490 Nairobi KNA in English 0945 GMT
4 Feb 90*

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 4 Feb (PANA)—Tanzania Friday [2 February] reacted mildly to the unbanning of the ANC [African National Congress] by South African President Frederick de Klerk, saying there is not much to celebrate as long as the main pillars of apartheid remain.

Foreign Affairs Minister Ben Mkapa called for the tightening of "the noose around apartheid" until the system is abolished. He also called upon the international community to maintain all forms of pressure until apartheid is ended.

De Klerk announced Friday that the 30-year old bans on the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) and the South African Communist Party were being lifted, but failed to address the question of the so-called Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act.

"His silence on these matters is eloquent," Mkapa said. The minister said recent moves by De Klerk, including the unbanning of ANC and PAC, were, however, moves towards the creation of a climate for negotiations for a future free society. But he warned that "these in themselves would not constitute the end of apartheid, since the main pillars of the evil system are still there".

Steps 'Cautiously' Welcomed*EA0402211790 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 0330 GMT 4 Feb 90*

[From "Majira," current affairs program]

[Text] Let us now complete this morning's Majira with MZALENDO's editorial. The editorial begins by stating: The South African Boer regime, following pressure exerted both inside the country and abroad because of its apartheid policy and oppression, has now resolved to take several measures in an attempt to show the world that it is determined to put an end to its savage deeds. These include: the unbanning of liberation movements of that country's nationalists, such as the African National Congress [ANC], and Pan Africanist Congress [PAC]; a pledge to set free the freedom-fighter Comrade Mandela; the release of political prisoners; and the lifting of censorship of mass media organs. The Mzalendo editorial further says: We would like to welcome these measures very cautiously. The steps taken by the administration of President Frederick de Klerk are issues the nationalists of South Africa have been fighting for, as have the OAU, the UN and the international community at large.

The Boers' announcement of these steps taken does not stem from free will on their part, but emanates from the concerted pressure which has forced them to abandon

some of their oppressive policies. The editorial also states: As we stated earlier, we welcome these moves cautiously, since utterances may be inconsistent with action.

To prove to the world the sincerity of its determination, the Boer regime has no alternative but to take immediate action to implement all the measures it has announced. However, these measures do not fulfill the actual aims of the struggle against the Boer regime if it does not wipe out the foundations of its apartheid policy. So far, despite the few moves it is taking, it seems to be clinging to its apartheid policies.

Similarly, the moves taken by the Boers do not guarantee that they will always be sustained, due to the continuation of the emergency laws in that country, which give the Boers the power to detain those fighting for equal rights. Along with other inhumane measures, the world is being duped and kept satisfied with numerous steps now being taken by the Boer administration.

First, all the bases of racial discrimination must be dismantled in that country, so that all citizens are accorded equal rights in running the affairs of the state. Fair and genuine elections must be held. These will enable the citizens of South Africa to elect their own government on the basis of one-man one-vote, without racial discrimination.

Before all these issues are addressed, the determination of the country's nationalists and of the international community in fighting the apartheid policy and oppression must continue with more vigor; that includes more sanctions against that country by the international community, until it eradicates its racist policies.

The editorial concludes by stating: Without dismantling the apartheid system in South Africa, to give all citizens equal rights, regardless of the color of their skin, and without the scrapping of other threats made under the pretext of the state of emergency, the measures currently being adopted by the Boer regime will bring neither benefits nor peace to that country.

ANC's Sisulu Says Mandela 'Ready' for Release*EA3001094090 Dakar PANA in English 0956 GMT
29 Jan 90*

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 29 Jan (KNA/PANA)—Walter Sisulu, former secretary general of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and colleague of the world's best known political prisoner, Nelson Mandela, said Sunday [28 January] he understood that Mandela was ready to leave apartheid jails not tomorrow, but today.

Reacting to international wire services reports at a farewell press conference at the conclusion of a week-long visit to Tanzania, Sisulu dismissed an alleged statement by Mrs Winnie Mandela, attributed by agencies

that her husband would not leave prison until the apartheid state unbanned the ANC and lifted the current state of emergency.

"I am not in position to respond to speculation in the press about the possible release of Mandela. What I understand Mandela to have told me is that he was ready and wanted to go out not tomorrow but today," Sisulu said. He said preparations for the release of Mandela were going on in full gear inside South Africa and at international level. He said the immediate program of the ANC in the next few months would be to hold rallies to build morale of the people and build national unity.

Sisulu told a press conference that he saw no special role for Mandela after his release from prison because it was the ANC which allocated tasks to its rank and file.

"The role of any one of us is determined by the ANC conferences," he said.

In response to a question on what would happen to the ailing ANC President Oliver Tambo after recovering from hospital, Sisulu said he expected him to continue as president of the organization.

"We expect Comrade Tambo to recover and resume his duties, albeit with a reduced workload," he added.

He said in spite of the indisposition of the ANC president, there was no leadership vacuum in the ANC.

Nyerere To Cochair Ethiopian Peace Talks

*AB0102124490 Paris AFP in English 1208 GMT
1 Feb 90*

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Feb 1 (AFP)—Former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has agreed to serve as co-chairman in talks between the Ethiopian Government and Eritrean rebels, the Tanzanian Foreign Ministry said in a statement Thursday.

The other co-chairman is former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who chaired a second round of preliminary talks in Nairobi last November between the Addis Ababa government and the rebel Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF).

The first round was held at Mr Carter's home base of Atlanta, Georgia, last September 7-19.

The name of the former Tanzanian president, a senior African statesman, was agreed on by both sides during the resumed talks in Nairobi. Dr Nyerere, who continues leading his country as chairman of the sole party the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), is a founding member of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

The eight-day Nairobi talks ended November 29 with agreement to hold further talks in a bid to end the 28-year-old civil war in Eritrea but no firm date was fixed although Mr. Carter said he hoped it would be early January.

Agreement in Nairobi was marred by wrangling over the role of observers. The EPLF, which had chosen the United Nations, accused Addis Ababa of trying to dodge responsibility for the accord it signed on the U.N. role and said this could be "an obstruction to the agreement and to the peace process."

Both the EPLF, which is fighting for independence for Ethiopia's northernmost province, and the Addis Ababa government have been observing a de facto cease-fire for the last nine months.

Uganda

5 Reported Dead in Sudan Air Raid on Moyo 3 Feb

*EA0402164890 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 4 Feb 90*

[Text] The NRA [National Resistance Army] High Command has announced yet another bombing of Moyo town by a Sudanese fighter plane. The attack took place yesterday at 8:15 AM, 2 miles south of Moyo town. In this attack, five civilians died instantly and six others were injured. This is a serious incident, especially after repeated warnings to the Sudanese Government.

Recently President Museveni discussed with the Sudanese leader, Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir, and warned against these provocations against the innocent people of Uganda. Following the visit to Uganda of a high-level delegation, the Sudanese Government agreed to implement the decision of stationing monitoring posts along the common border. A step was suggested by Uganda (?well back) in 1987 and Uganda has been waiting to receive the Sudanese monitoring teams.

Following this latest act of provocation, the Uganda Government has invited the Sudanese ambassador to Uganda and the military attache to visit the scene of this unprovoked attack on the people of Uganda.

A press statement from the High Command says Uganda views this unprincipled conflict as divisionary and totally useless. Nevertheless, the statement added the Uganda Government has the obligation and capacity to protect its people and property. The government is sending a high-level delegation to assess the damage. The public is therefore called upon not to panic and will be informed of developments.

Suspected Coup Plotter Shot; Others 'in Hiding'

*AB0202164590 Paris AFP in English 1635 GMT
2 Feb 90*

[Text] Kampala, Feb 2 (AFP)—Ugandan Government forces shot dead a senior army officer, suspected of involvement in a coup attempt, as he tried to escape to a neighbouring country, the official NEW VISION newspaper said Friday. Major Mike Kilama was caught

January 30 by the National Resistance Army (NRA) as he attempted to embark at Misiri, on Lake Victoria about 100 kilometres (60 miles) east of Kampala, the newspaper said. It appeared he was hoping to escape east across the lake to Kenya, to which a number of suspected foup plotters are believed to be heading.

Major Kilama was a former commander in the Rebel Uganda People's Democratic Army (UPDA), who joined the NRA under a peace accord signed in 1987.

Forty-one people, 17 of them soldiers, appeared before a court here last month charged with plotting to overthrow the government of President Yoweri Museveni. Other fugitives are believed to be still in hiding around Kampala, where frequent road blocks have been set up in an attempt to track them down.

Meanwhile the Defence Ministry announced that 2,400 prisoners of war, captured in anti-rebel operations in the north and eastern parts of the country, would be released after undergoing political education, the newspaper reported.

De Klerk Encouraged by Reception of Proposals

*MB0302181690 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Interview with President F.W. de Klerk by Clarence Keyter in Cape Town; date not given; from the "Network" program; no opening question as heard—recorded]

[Text] [De Klerk] I'm encouraged by the good reception which our decisions have received. I'm encouraged by the fact that there has been wide coverage.

I think that South Africa has used an opportunity to rectify many ill-conceived ideas and perceptions about what is really happening in South Africa, and I hope that from this will flow a new era in which South Africa will get a square deal because people will now realize that things are happening here, exciting things are happening here, that we are moving with determination to a new dispensation for this country.

[Keyter] Part of the reaction came from the United Kingdom, and you have been invited to visit Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and there is also an expected invitation from President George Bush. Would you care to comment on that?

[De Klerk] With regard to Mrs Thatcher's invitation, yes, it has also already been transmitted to me formally, and I have already replied that, yes, I would dearly like to meet her again. It won't happen in the immediate future because of programs, but we will make further announcements with regard to such a visit nearer to the time when it can materialize.

In general, yes, I think it is necessary that, through interaction, the government, the state president of our country, should put our case to other world leaders. I found, during my visit as just a political leader, in June last year, that a lot of misconceptions could be cleared up through proper discussion, and I will use every opportunity within the framework of my program to put South Africa's case wherever such a good opportunity offers itself.

Views Speech Impact

*MB0402190790 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 4 Feb 90*

[Interview with President F.W. de Klerk by Clarence Keyter on 4 February; from the "Network" program—recorded]

[Text] [Keyter] We now welcome the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, to the studio. Good evening and welcome, Mr President.

[De Klerk] Good evening, Mr Keyter.

[Keyter] Two days have passed since your announcements, announcements that received tremendous reaction, jubilant reaction, not only in South Africa but also worldwide. How do you feel about what you said on Friday [2 February] and reaction your remarks?

[De Klerk] On the one hand, I remain confident, more confident than I felt when the government made the decision, that it was the right decision.

As for the reaction, I am happy and thankful that all we said received thorough, wide coverage because I think it helps clarify views and misconceptions of South Africa. I think people at home will recognize that the government is earnest about getting negotiations off the ground and that we are not playing games.

We now want to talk constructively and reasonably with all leaders as soon as possible to eventually work out a new dispensation that will secure South Africa for all its inhabitants.

[Keyter] Mr De Klerk, I accept that one does not deliver a speech like the one on Friday simply to anticipate reaction, but did you, perhaps, anticipate this kind of reaction?

[De Klerk] Yes, I figured it would be newsworthy. The speech encompasses the decisions. The significant work lies in deciding what is the right thing to do taking into account all the responsibility a government possesses; when the announcement is made, you are grateful if it is accepted. The fact is we made decisions because we are convinced they are in the best interests of South Africa and its people.

[Keyter] Don't you think the reaction and coverage of Friday's speech was somehow distorted, in a sense, by placing more emphasis on one part?

[De Klerk] Yes, it always happens that the greater newsworthiness overshadows other important statements and announcements.

For example, in this instance, the unbanning of organizations is a very important part not particularly highlighted in the coverage. This shows the government's firm position that a normal and orderly government will continue and that violence from any quarter will be curbed effectively. The police and all other people involved in law enforcement will be well equipped to be more effective than in the past, to maintain order and enforce law successfully, and to ensure and avoid anarchy and violence. We do not allow and will not allow in this country acts of violence in any form to disrupt the peaceful process on the road to a negotiated new dispensation.

[Keyter] We know you probably write all your speeches yourself. What went through your mind that night in Tuynhuys when you were working on this speech, which opened doors to a new South Africa?

[De Klerk] A speech like this is somehow different from an ordinary political speech. A speech like this centers on decisions by the entire cabinet, colleagues who work with particular matters. I was in close contact and discussion with them late into the night. It was, in fact, a team effort. Yes, I prefer to do the final formulation according to my style.

I should mention that I did not dwell on my thoughts, but what went through my mind was, first, the tremendous responsibility of handling weighty matters like this and the certainty that if we want to end violence and ensure stability in the long run, if we want to build a secure future for our children, and if we want this country to bloom to its full potential, then we should find a way to peace. We should give a new direction to developments in the country. We should move away from deadlocks, from dead ends. Therefore, we should accept the risk that creates new initiative. But, the risk is much greater if you do not take it and remain at a dead end.

[Keyter] How did you determine the size of this risk, to which you just referred, when you wrote this speech and made the decisions?

[De Klerk] I do not think you can measure risk. In a country like South Africa, with our complex population giving us difficulties, there is always a risk. There is no shortcut.

I believe that, if one strives for justice, and you are accepted as credible, there are few risks in such a process. This could develop into an 80-year war that would gradually destroy the country and its potential. Therefore, everything we do is to stop a revolution and to get the silent majority, 80-90 percent of the total population which does not want violence and wants to see a peaceful solution, to stand together against the minority of true radicals who advocate violence because they do not have a basis on which to negotiate.

[Keyter] The contrary is probably also true. Despite the confidence you and the cabinet have in making the decision, there are people—the man on the street: Tom, Dick, and Harry—who are confused by the Friday announcements and are probably frightened.

[De Klerk] I fully understand this, because renewal brings uncertainty. I want to make assurances that the government will maintain firm and strict law and order. Actually, this is a small shift from handling organizations to handling the individual and his deeds and effectively combatting and preventing crime.

Law and order will be maintained; the normal government process will continue. Genuine, constructive reform will be presented to voters after negotiation, as done over the years.

There are two parallels of development: on one hand, the continuation of an orderly government and the maintenance of order, the normal day-to-day administration of the country. It is not jeopardized; it is not at risk; it continues.

The second process involves recognizing the need to create a new dispensation, to create a climate in which all those prepared will come and talk and can participate in negotiations on how we can find each other and live together in this country. The negotiation process does not threaten the day-to-day order.

On the other hand, maintaining an orderly government does not inhibit negotiations in this country.

[Keyter] Mr President, on one hand, I do not want to say much on this issue, but there are people who say this whole process of negotiations and the announcements you made will result in what happened in Rhodesia, that negotiation is capitulation and takeover.

[De Klerk] I think we should examine history. I think mistakes were made in Rhodesia. The opportunity for constructive negotiation existed, but it was not used. Regarding developments that went wrong, much time was taken to turn to constructive negotiation and talks within their own reality.

We should not make that mistake; we are determined not to repeat this mistake. We are entering negotiations with the belief that if we give all South Africans just and fair participation constitutionally, socially, and economically, then the existing and established rights of people will be secured.

As long as you have a situation where some have more rights than others, you naturally have conflict and a power struggle. Therefore, our welfare, safety, and future are inseparable from our potential to create and establish a fair dispensation in cooperation with all those for whom you are creating this; the future ahead then lies open.

But, if we drag our feet and cling to the status quo, time will run out for us, and we will enter a situation in which we could possibly destroy everything of value.

[Keyter] Mr President, let's accept the silent majority to which you referred earlier has the same view as you and the cabinet.

The situation, or the scenario, in South Africa has changed. Organizations like the ANC [African National Congress], the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and the South African Communist Party have been regarded as South Africa's enemies, but now the situation has changed, and it should be understood and accepted.

[De Klerk] First, the effect of the decision to unban these organizations means they can no longer hide behind the excuse that their hands are tied behind their backs and that they do not have the opportunity to give their view in South Africa. In other words, there is a slight change.

Now, we are going to debate, stand to stand, without emotional claims that I am prohibited and the prohibition is unfair to participate in international debates. We are not afraid to debate stand to stand.

Dramatic events occurred in the world. In Africa and East Europe, the socialist-communist economic systems dismally failed. Mozambique, our neighbor, amended their policy. Some of our neighboring African countries that wanted to talk and organize themselves along the Marxist line are clearly moving away and others secretly because their people are starving. There is economic disaster.

The ANC and its supporters will now either have to desert this failing economic system or defend it. I am not afraid to debate this and other similar positions.

Their reasons for defending violence do not work. The door is open for negotiation. They can participate under the same established rules as the National Party, the Conservative Party, and any other party.

They are not affected by the state of emergency; the state of emergency also applies to us.

If parliamentary parties want a public meeting, they should also get permission, and, if they advocate and promote violence, they are also in violation. Therefore, the ball is in their court. If they continue to call for sanctions and continue to advocate and plan violence, then they do not have any moral basis for that. The world will turn against them. They are now in the spotlight.

A big responsibility lies on them to accept the opportunities offered them. If they do not accept this, they remain enemies of peace, and as enemies of peace, they will face the unified front of South Africans seeking peace for all.

[Keyter] Mr de Klerk, you and the government are on record as saying the path to the new South Africa is entered through conviction. But, some organizations reacted to your Friday speech by saying this is a sign of bowing to our pressure.

The public is now asking: What about demands upon demands?

[De Klerk] First, we did not bow to pressure. We drafted a mandate to the voters before the general election. This mandate focused on negotiation.

We said before the general elections we would look into obstacles to negotiations. I admit some of the obstacles identified are truly obstacles; others are merely political chess games. In dealing with this issue, we maintained that distinction and tried to address fairly legitimate obstacle to create a just basis for negotiation.

You ask about other demands. Reasonable positions and requests should be negotiated. We have to talk about them. What is unfair should be identified as unfair and should be opposed. It is as simple as that. Reasonableness and fairness should be the basis for the climate of negotiation.

I am prepared to discuss fairly further demands and requests but not on the basis that one party should achieve victory over another party, getting involved in a chess game in which we try to double cross each other. I want to give each one a fair chance to state his case in the negotiating process and, after that, on a constitutional basis, introduce a new constitution for South Africa with the majority's support. Only a new dispensation with majority support can free South Africa from the risks she is facing.

[Keyter] The new South Africa is seen as the South Africa, probably, to a greater extent, for today's generation and the children. You have children. You also have a grandson. Congratulations to you and Mrs de Klerk.

How do you feel about the future?

[De Klerk] I have hope for the future, and not false hope. I have hope for the future, because every scientific opinion survey and many other facts made one point crystal clear: There is a broad basis and reservoir of goodwill among all the people of South Africa.

I have hope for the future because I trust the youth.

Do you know what gives me the greatest hope? The fact that the youth reacted overwhelmingly positively to events occurring over the past 6 months in South Africa. Enthusiasm returns to me because of the youth. Fathers and mothers are saying their children are again interested in politics. I am for the future and am excited about the future. I share in that excitement.

We are living in a wonderful era in which we can create, think, and work, and there is a good spirit prevailing in South Africa. We should build on this. If it is done positively, then everything will go well with our country and all its people.

[Keyter] Mr de Klerk, thank you very much, and thank you for your willingness to come and talk to us.

Once more, thank you very much.

[De Klerk] Good night.

SAPA Reports on Interview

MB0402200290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1928 GMT 4 Feb 90

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 4 SAPA—He had made the right decisions in his parliamentary speech on Friday [2 February] and he was serious in his offer of "a new deal" to the peoples of South Africa, the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said on Sunday night.

Interviewed on SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] TV, Mr de Klerk said in answer to a question about the wide coverage his speech has received: "I am thankful for the wide coverage. People should realise that we are serious to make a new deal.

"I expected this reaction, but the crux of the matter is that the decisions were taken in the interest of the country. With regard to the restriction of still some certain organisations, violence will be checked on and not allowed in this country."

Mr de Klerk said his speech on Friday was based on decisions by the entire cabinet and was a "team effort".

"But what went through my mind were the weighty matters and the certainty of having to end violence and get this country to bloom again.

"We should give new thoughts to a new approach and accept the risk. To be in a cul de sac will mean our end. In our country there is no situation without risk, and if we do not take the risk it could develop in an 80-year-long war which could slowly destroy us."

He said the government would maintain strict law and order. What had happened was purely "a shift in emphasis".

Two parallel things were happening: the continuation of orderly government and the process of creating a climate in which all could participate in peaceful negotiation.

Asked whether South Africa was not going the same way Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), went, he said one should look back in history.

"Many mistakes were made there. We should not repeat these, because too long a time was taken for a decision.

"Existing rights in South Africa can be settled in a just manner. But if we drag our heels we will run into a situation in which everything will die."

On the unbanning of the ANC [African National Congress], SACP [South African Communist Party] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], Mr de Klerk said these organisations could no longer hide and claim they were being ostracised. Dramatic events had happened in Europe, and in Mozambique the stance had changed dramatically.

There was economic disaster (in some neighboring countries).

"I am not afraid to debate with them. They are not wrongly affected by what is happening in South Africa, and if they continue with sanctions the world will turn against them. If they continue with this they remain enemies of peace."

He said the NP [National Party] had said before the election it would handle legitimate hurdles when it came to them and would discuss those that were reasonable and unreasonable.

"I am prepared to discuss any problems but do not want to get involved in a majority support for change."

Asked what he saw as the new future for South Africa, the state president said he had trust in the future.

"One big fact crystallises: There is a big reservoir of good hope—especially from the youth of this country—in the future. I am sure it will go well in the future."

PAC Insists Only OAU Monitor Pretoria Talks

*MB0302145690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1443 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Text] Harare Feb 3 SAPA—Any talks between the South African [SA] Government and freedom fighters

should be processed and monitored solely by the Organization of African Unity, the president of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] of Azania said on Saturday, according to a report from Zimbabwe's ZIANA news agency.

In a comment following President F.W. de Klerk's unbanning of the PAC, the ANC [African National Congress] and 31 other organisations on Friday, Mr Zeph Mothopeng said solving the problem in South Africa was an African "affair", and the OAU was the only body qualified to handle negotiations.

"Negotiations must be under the auspices of a trusted body. We trust only the OAU and not the superpowers. More so, we are in Africa and this is an African affair. The OAU is the only body entitled to handle it," Mr Mothopeng said in a telephone interview from his Soweto home.

The PAC maintains that any negotiations between it and other black organisations on the one hand and the Pretoria regime on the other should have on the agenda ownership of resources, the land question and one-man-one-vote without any minority veto powers or group protectionism.

The PAC still believes that present conditions have not proved themselves conducive for genuine negotiations leading to a meaningful resolution of the conflict. It believes that what can come out of hurried and induced negotiations can only be a "neo-colonialist" settlement.

Mr Mothopeng added if negotiations to solve the conflict in South Africa were to take place they should be held outside the country. He said such a move would guarantee security for opponents of the SA Government.

"We argue that negotiations per se must have their own environment, that is at such a place that everybody taking part must have security so that if they (negotiations) break down, everyone should go back to where they were.

"Otherwise, if they are in South Africa the government can bundle all of us back into prison," Mr Mothopeng said.

Urges Caution on 'Bogus' Moves

*EA0402180790 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 0400 GMT 4 Feb 90*

[Text] Dar es Salaam—The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] of South Africa has cautioned that the current moves being made by President de Klerk's administration in lifting the ban on liberation parties in South Africa and the release from prison of political prisoners are bogus and cannot change the stand pursued by Africans who are oppressed in their struggle to liberate South Africa.

The PAC director of information, Mr Waters Toboti, said in a statement in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the

struggle being waged by the nationalists of South Africa will continue, and that it was becoming more difficult. He said President de Klerk's ploy was to create confidence that political reforms were actually taking place in South Africa. Mr Toboti said the reforms were a ploy to deceive the parties into abandoning the liberation struggle.

Government Removes 110 From 'Consolidated List'

*MB0302130590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1042 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 3 SAPA—The names of 110 people listed in terms of the Internal Security Act have been removed from the consolidated list by a notice in a government gazette published in Pretoria on Saturday [3 February]. They are:

Arenstein, Jacqueline, alias Jackie Arenstein, Rowley Israel Barenblatt, Yettah (nee Melamed) Barnett, Jack Judah Barsel, Estehr (nee Levin) Berman, Mantague David Berman, Myrtle, alias Myrtle Canin Bernstein, Hilda Lilian, alias Hilda Watts, alias Hilda Schwartz Bernstein, Lionel, alias Rusty Bernstein, (Strausburg), Toni Bopape, David W. Brooks, Alan Keith Brown, Babette (nee Kotkin) Brown, Emanuel, alias Manny Bujela, Richard Herbert Bunting, Brian Percy Bunting, Sonia Beryl Calata, Fort Daniel Carneson, Fred Carneson, Sarah Chele, Abner Thabiso, alias Ambrose Dadoo, Usuf Mohammed Dhlamini, Stephen, alias Joseph Dick, Nancy Graham Dingake, Kitso Michael Doyle, Molly Irene nee Anderson Dube, Abel Sgubhu Duncan, Florence Lucella Du Toit, Elizabeth Sophia, alias Betty Fineberg, Anne (nee Nicholson) Fischer, Abram, alias Bram Fischer, Ilse (now Wilson) Francis, Joseph Michael, alias Mickey Gangat, Ismail Essack Goniwe, Matewu Mathew Goniwe, Mbulelo Terence Gounden, Swaminathan Karuppa Govinder, Soobramoney, alias Jack Govinder Gwala, T.H. Hall, Even Dian Elize (nee Steinhardt) Hall, Martin Anthony, alias Tony Harmel, Ray, alias Ray Adler Hepple, Bob Alexander Heymann, Anne Hemann, Isaac, alias Isif, alias Issy Hodgson, Percy John, alias Jack Hodgson, Rica Huna, Bernard Mandla Jacobs, Madoda Fezile Joseph, Helen Beatrice May Joseph, Paul, alias Joseph Paul Moonsamy, alias John Verasammy Khan, Sam Kodesh, Wolf, alias Wolfie Kotane, Moses Kunene, Andries, alias Andrew La Guma, Blanche La Guma, Justin Alexander, alias Alex Lee-Warden, Leonard Bert Levy, Norman Lewitton, Issac, alias Archie, alias H. Oberholzer Maelle, Raymond Oageng Madide, Aaron Mahlangu, Alfred Malele, Elman Malindi, Zollie Manzi, John Dube Marks, John Joseph, alias J.B. Marks Maseko, Isaiah, alias Macdonald Mathews, John Edward Mathews, Vincent Joseph, alias Joseph Gaobakwe, alias Joe Mbeki, Govan Archibald Meer, Ismail Chota, alias Ismail Cassim Meer Mofutsanyana, Edwin Thabo Mtobela, David Motshabi, John Mthali, Eric Naicker, Marimuthu Pragalathan Naidoo, Mithrasagran, alias Murthie, alias Marthie Naidoo, Moorogish Dhanabathy Naidoo, Ramsamy Doorsamy

Nannan, Suriaparkash, alias Billy Ndhlovu, Cleopas Nelayibone Neame, Sylvia Brereton Ntunja, Nonjolo, alias Samson Percy, Narain Kasie, alias Cassim Alli (also known as Kassiemalli Neerputh) Phelane, Morchen, alias Morgan Phetlani Poonen, Gengan Poonen, Vera (nee Alberts) Sachs, Albert Louis, alias Albie Schlachter, Rose (nee Behr) Schoon, Louis Marius Seperepere, Hosea September, Reginald, alias Reg Shapiro, Naomi (now Barnett) Sibeko, Archibald Mcedisi, alias Archie Simons, Harold Jack Simons, Rachel, alias Rachel Alexander, alias Ray Alexander Singh, Debi Slovo, Joseph, alias Joe Slovo, Ruth (nee First) Strachan, Jean Clarice (nee middleton) Tamana, Dora Tatsa, Mordecai Mothibi Tloome, Daniel, alias Dan Turok, Benjamin, alias Ben Turok, Mary Elizabeth Weinberg, Eli Weinberg, Violet May Wolpe, Harold Leonard.

Further on Removals

*MB0302113090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1125 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 3 SAPA—Government Gazette proclamations enacting the announcements by State President F.W. de Klerk on Friday [2 February] were published in Pretoria on Saturday.

Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee published notices repealing the prohibition of the ANC [African National Congress], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], SACP [South African Communist Party] and their subsidiary organisations.

A total of 110 names, including those of Joe Slovo, Helen Joseph, Marius Schoon, Albie Sachs, Archie Sibeko, the late Ruth Slovo, the late J.B. Marks, Harry Gwala, Govan Mbeki and Rowley Arenstein—were removed from the Internal Security Act consolidated list.

However, the names of a number of ANC members—including Oliver Tambo and Tom Sebina—apparently remain on the list.

There was no immediate clarification available from officials in Pretoria.

The media and education emergency regulations were repealed but regulations were inserted into the security emergency regulations—as announced by Mr de Klerk on Friday—to retain control over the publication of pictures depicting unrest.

The regulations forbid media to publish pictures or television footage of unrest, or property damaged during unrest, without prior permission from the SA Police.

No names of prisoners who Mr de Klerk said would be released because of their membership of previously prohibited organisations, or the names of 374 released detainees on whom restrictions would be abolished, were published in the gazette, Number 12287.

Security emergency regulation 3 was amended to provide for access to detainees by doctors and lawyers, and

so that prisoners may be redetained for periods not exceeding five months at a time. President de Klerk said in his speech yesterday the period would be six months.

Regulation 3a was inserted into the regulations to enable the minister of law and order to appoint "special advisers"—who may be from the private sector—to advise the minister of the circumstances under which detainees are being held, or perform other "functions which the minister may in general or with reference to a particular detained person assign to him."

All the names delisted today appear on the consolidated list under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act, or were listed in terms of Section 8 of the Old Internal Security Act of 1950.

Most of the names on the consolidated list appear under Section 16 of the act and the remainder under Section 27, neither of which were addressed in today's government gazette.

People such as Oliver Tambo, Tom Sebina, Alfred Nzo and Donald Woods are named under Section 27.

Section 27 Names Derestricted

MB0302142590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1416 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Text] [No dateline as received]—People listed in terms of Section 27 (3) of the Internal Security Act (Act 74 of 1982) on the consolidated list have been delisted in terms of a Government Gazette published in Pretoria Saturday and may now be quoted:

They are:

Adelman, Samuel Elisa
Ainsley, Jennifer Rosalynde, alias Roselynde de Lanciole
Baker, Julius
Beek, Godfrey Kenneth, alias Ottie Beck, alias Berg
Bell, Terence Albert
Botha, Tozamile
Brown, Brian Joseph
Brutus, Dennis Vincent
Cole, Ernest, alias Kole, alias Levi
Desai, Barney, alias Rissik Hiribai
Gaetsewe, John Taelo
Goldberg, Esme
Goldreich, Arthur Joseph
Gqiba, Samuel Fumanekile
Hani, Martin Tembisile, also known as Chris Hani and as Chris Nskosana
Hepple, Bob Alexander
Jordan, Pallo
Khunyeli, Sefofane Samuel, also known as Murdock Ngwanya and as Solly Smith
Kotze, Theodore
Kunene, Raymond Fakaza, alias Mazizi James Desiree
Letlalo, Thomas Tou, alias Tom Sebina
Madiba, Moses, alias Mbeki
Mahomo, Nelson Hana, alias Ken Hamilton

Makhatini, Johnstone Fanafuti, alias Johnstone Fanafuti [as received]

Makoti, Edwin, alias Letsolo, alias Tom Tsekie
Mamabolo, Jerry Nyamane, also known as Kingsley Xuma
Msekela, Barbara
Maphumulo, Msizeni
Matshikiza, Todd Tozama
Mbeki, Thabo
Mhlambiso, Thamsanqa Winnard, alias Chummy
Mlambo, Johnson Phillip
Moche, Victor Geoffrey Mashigo
Modisane, William, alias Bloke
Modise, Johannes, alias Skmile Snodise
Molete, Zachius Bolthoka, alias Zedbee
Molife, Joseph Saliah, alias Joe Thito, alias H. Mackintosh alias Sally, alias Poonyane
Moposho, Florence Gladys, alias Flora Mphosho
Moroe, Kgophu Isaac
Motsoeane, Ruth, alias Matsoeane
Msimang, Meinrad Themba Bony, alias Mandy, alias Msimanga
Nkobi, Thomas Titus, alias Nkobo
Nkosi, Lewis Penduke, alias Louis
Nokwe, Philemon Pearce Duma
Nyaoase, Jacob Dumdum, alias Nyawasa
Nzo, Bathetuxolo Alfred
Petersen, Count Percy
Pieterse, Cosmo George Leopold
Piliso, Mzwandile, alias MacPherson, alias Langweni, alias Mzwai
Pityana, Nyameko Barney
Pityana, Siphosile
Resha, Robert, alias Robbie, alias Res, alias Mabiwane
Seedat, Yusuf Mohamed Moosa, alias Tony
Segal, Ronald Michael
Shope, Marks William
Shope, Ntiti Gertrude, also known as Nancy
Stein, Isiaah
Tabata, Isaac Bangani
Tambo, Oliver R.
Temba, Daniel Canadoce, alias Temba Dan Can alias Themba-dorsay Can, alias Mvelase
Tshabalala, Adie Josias, also known as Siphosile Dlamini
Tshenkeng, Pule Isaac
Tshweta, Vukile Stephen, also known as Steve Tshwete
Tsotsi, Wycliffe Mlungisi
Woods, Donald James

Minister Viljoen Interviewed on De Klerk Speech

MB0202172090 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1005 GMT 2 Feb 90

[Interview with Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of constitutional development and planning, by Clarence Keyter and Mokwega Tsotetsi in Cape Town on 2 February; passages within slantlines spoken in Afrikaans—live]

[Text] [Keyter] Dr Viljoen, a number of far-reaching announcements were made by the state president, including the unbanning of the ANC [African National

Congress], the SACP [South African Communist Party], and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress].

Have all the risks involved in unbanning of these organizations been taken account of? Have they been considered? Isn't it still a risk unbanning all these organizations?

[Viljoen] I think that is a very fundamental question, especially with reference to the whole style and approach of the leadership of President de Klerk. He has been characterized, I think, by the courage with which he identified risks that have to be taken, and then accepting responsibility for taking those risks, and particularly achieving success by the way in which he manages the risks.

This is a case that has been very carefully studied, and analyzed over weeks, one could almost say over months, and the basic approach which motivated the government is to move away from an emphasis and a prominence of conflict and violence, into a new era of negotiation, and of operating on the political level. And, if you want to move into the political level, you must take certain risks to enable those who have been limited, in terms of security and other regulations in the past, from free political participation to enjoy that participation.

[Tsotetsi] Mr Minister, you have just mentioned the key words on daily basis that has been used today, being negotiation.

Now, in this future dispensation, what role do you see the ANC and Mr Nelson Mandela playing in negotiations?

[Viljoen] Well, it is for them to decide whether they really want to participate. The government has made clear its intention to be inclusive and comprehensive in setting up a group of leaders to negotiate a new dispensation. The government has now also removed what have been called a number of obstacles on the way to participation, especially in the form of restrictions on political activity. It is now for all other organizations to take stock, to evaluate the seriousness, the commitment, and the integrity with which the government has obviously taken considerable risks to open up possibilities to move away obstacles. The challenge is to those who have been complaining and who have been objecting now to assess the situation and to come forward and to make use of the opportunity. Nobody, no organization is excluded, provided they are prepared to participate on the basis of peaceful negotiations.

[Keyter] /Dr Viljoen, you mention risks, the willingness of the state president and the government to take risks. The ANC, the SACP, and the PAC have been held up as the enemy for decades, as part of the total onslaught against South Africa./

/How do you plan to break down this image, which has been impressed on the public for decades?/

[Viljoen] /The public thinks I have an understanding of other developments within the country and outside the country./

/First, communism worldwide has been discredited dramatically; communist governments have fallen apart due to economic and political failure and rejection and by the people. It is no longer a risk to expose the results of communism in a political debate./

/Leaders of political organizations in South Africa who still want to apologize for their alliance with communism or with Marxism and socialism will simply be laughed at in the face of arguments that can be made against them./

/Second, South Africa has also, through diplomacy and military success, succeeded in bringing to a successful finish the negotiating process in the developments of South-West Africa/Namibia and to restore normal and peaceful relations there. South Africa displayed its ability to manage and control the situation in the midst of difficult times. That is why we are prepared to take risks, and I am sure the public will accept the explanation./

[Keyter] /Dr Viljoen, I understand all you have said, but how will today's announcement influence the role of the different opposition parties in regard to Parliament?

[Viljoen] /The opposition parties all agree on one thing: the current constitutional setup in South Africa is untenable. It is untenable in a country in which you have a majority of citizens who have no voting rights and no participation in the central government's political decisionmaking. The parties differ constantly on the manner in which one can mend this untenable situation. The government believes this untenable situation must be replaced with a new constitution that will consider that all in South Africa are living in one country, are all members of the same nation, and that, within that nation, different groups must also be accommodated in a new constitution./

/These realities and the various ways of handling these realities are, of course, the foundation of political differences in South Africa. I do not believe that these differences will suddenly disappear. There will still be serious debating, but I am convinced that the decisionmaking powers given to President de Klerk by the government will now bring about the beginning of meaningful negotiations./

[Tsotetsi] Mr Minister, the role of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states: What do you think? Could they play in the future negotiations?

[Viljoen] The TBVC states are, of course, very important neighbors and allies, friends of South Africa. We have a very close system of multilateral cooperation with them in a variety of fields in which every year our governments cooperate from top level to local government level. Some of them have apparently indicated their interest in being reincorporated into South Africa. The state president has mentioned in his speech that, while he does not want to commit himself, people should realize that there are several options for cooperation between these states, which are independent states, and South Africa in a new dispensation. In any case, this is a

matter between independent states, and each of them will have to come to its own decision, and if any change in the mutual relations is to be brought about, that should be by proper negotiation. And, the president has clearly stated that such negotiation should take place before the whole matter is carried into public by way of referendums or decisions like that.

[Tsotetsi] Now, should it be possible that negotiations should take place, say between the government and the ANC, or other parties, will it be possible to dismantle the independent states?

[Viljoen] It will be for them to decide. They have accepted independence. If they want to continue independently, as at least two of them have indicated they would prefer to do, that is their right, and South Africa will protect and uphold that right of theirs as sovereign independent states.

[Tsotetsi] Now, again, if looking at the question of international countries, there has been an outcry that these organizations should be unbanned. Now that this has been the position, what impact do you think this could have on South Africa?

[Viljoen] We did what we did not because we wanted to please any international organization, but we are convinced that the impetus, the sincerity, and the thrust of this whole package of arrangements that we have announced today, that the state president has announced today, will force every honest international, interested party, whether they are states, or governments, or organizations, to reassess the position. If they simply go on to apply tests that they applied in the past with regard to their relations to South Africa, then, obviously, they are not sincere, then, obviously, they are not taking serious notice of what has happened here.

So, we expect, and we think it is reasonable to expect, that international role players should now properly reassess the situation in terms of what has been decided, with regard to their relations with South Africa, and we need support. We need, especially, support to strengthen our economy, because a reform constitution cannot only affect the political side. People want political rights not in themselves but in order to bring about a better quality of life, improvement of the economic situation, improvement of the diversity of social services.

[Keyter] /Dr Viljoen, are you convinced the announcements by President de Klerk on economy is economy alone and not a political issue?/

[Viljoen] /The economy is, of course, independent of politics. Economic trust depends on people's judgment of the ability of the government to govern the country successfully and to solve its problems. I believe the steps announced, which were praised and accepted by different personalities from the business world and from the industrial world, will encourage trust in South Africa as a country for investments with a beautiful growth possibility ahead./

[Tsotetsi] Mr Minister, coming back to the question of Mr Nelson Mandela, probably in today's speech by the state president, there were indications that he would be released. Perhaps, could you enlighten us if there are any indications of an early release as requested by other international countries?

[Viljoen] Yes, I think the two points that Mr de Klerk made with regard to Mr Mandela is that the government has taken a firm decision to release him unconditionally as soon as possible, he also emphasized that he urgently wants to bring this matter to finality. But, he did point out that there were certain practical matters affecting his personal circumstances, for instance his safety and other related matters, which still have to be attended to, as, in fact, in the case of any prisoner when he is released. And, Mr Mandela is, of course, a person of unusual position and stature as among prisoners being released from prison.

[Keyter] /Dr Viljoen, there were demonstrations again today during the opening of Parliament. There are also senior politicians who believe that—I used this word earlier—that the situation must be kept turbulent so that it will not be possible for Mr Mandela to be released./

/How do you feel about that, the justification, the reasons for possible protests ahead?/

[Viljoen] /The government, as President de Klerk said, commented that there was a certain vehemence in various so-called peaceful actions. That is one of the issues which caused the government to consider the general climate and situation in South Africa. The state of emergency, with the emergency regulations, will not be lifted totally, which is why—although Mr de Klerk said that he would lift the state of emergency as soon as the circumstances allowed him to do so—he would very much like to lift the state of emergency./

/The lifting of the state of emergency will depend on these public protests, demonstrations, and gatherings and if the opportunity to do so will not be misused./

/I think it is quite clear that those who want to protest in public must also ask themselves if they have anything better to do. Here is an opportunity for all to participate in politics without any restrictions. Those who are dissatisfied must now get into politics, they must come and negotiate, they must participate in the political process to resolve their ideals. They should not continue voicing their dissatisfactions, set new demands, or attempt to strengthen their negotiating position with violence./

/The state president clearly pointed out that we will not allow the so-called peaceful protesters to use illegal methods, violence, or intimidation to promote their political goals. The police, after thoroughly reviewing their own situation, said offenders, in terms of the deed committed, can be brought before the court. There's no need to inspect the fact, in these circumstances, to find out if specific organizations are banned./

[Keyter] /Yesterday, there were quite a few speculations that there would be a meeting between the state president and Mr Mandela, which was denied last night by Tuynhuys. There were more speculations today that you had seen Mr Mandela yesterday.

[Viljoen] /I wonder if the people are really interested in where I was yesterday. I think we've had a lovely result today from the positive efforts by all the members of the government. Let us look at that and let us support the state president./

[Keyter] /But, did a possible visit to Mr Mandela last night contribute toward the beautiful climate created today?/

[Viljoen] /I do not want to go into what I did last night. I do not want to commit myself here./

[Tsotetsi] Mr Minister, perhaps if one can just ask again on what the state president has mentioned about the death penalty in South Africa. Could we look forward to the death penalty being done away with completely?

[Viljoen] No, this is not the intention of the government. Mr Coetsee, the minister of justice, has over a number of years very carefully considered, together with the advice of academic and professional experts and the advice of the chief justice and other judges, the whole question of death penalty, and what he has come forward with is to change out present law, which makes the imposition of the death penalty compulsory in certain cases, so that in all cases the judge will have the discretion in the light of all the facts which he has to evaluate, whether to impose the penalty or not.

So, instead of compulsory death penalty in certain given cases, all the cases where the death penalty is applicable will, in future, be subject to the discretion and the judgment of the judge who hears a particular case, and then it is added also that if a person should be given the death penalty, he would have an automatic appeal to the appeal court, that is to say the very highest level of our courts.

[Keyter] /Dr Viljoen, I think, to close with this, all the announcements by the state president this morning are aimed at making the new South Africa a better and nicer country than the old South Africa, to create the climate for negotiations./

/When do you envisage the first negotiation forum meeting where it can truly be said: Now we sit together around the table and discuss the new dispensation?/

[Viljoen] /I think in the next few weeks the sincerity of all those who said they want negotiation with specific demands will be tested. They will have to come forward. Many new measures have been announced and will be applied. As far as I am concerned, it is the responsibility of all to come forward, to grab the opportunity offered to them. I would personally...[changes thought] I mean, there will still be obstacles on the way, but then these people who have any more objections must come forward to remove those objections through negotiations, I would very much welcome that.

/I think one can positively look forward to the establishment of a negotiations conference, a negotiating group during this year, which will come together to discuss ways on how it will be compiled and how it will function./

[Tsotetsi] Mr Minister, just to ask one last question—I am sorry to refer you back. But, coming to the question of the unbanning of political organizations, does this mean that all those people who have been members of these organizations in exile are now allowed to come back within the country?

[Viljoen] Yes, not only prisoners who have been convicted will be released, and persons who are in the process of trial will have their trials withdrawn, but also people who are abroad can come back with impunity, provided the offense which is concerned is an offense dealing with the illegality or the prohibitedness of one of these organizations. If it is an offense which is an ordinary crime, like murder, or assault, or arson, which allegedly has been done with a political motive, the government does not consider that a political offense that can be simply repealed.

[Keyter] And, I think we have to call it a day. And what a day!

[Tsotetsi] Thank you, very much.

[Keyter] /Thank you very much for your willingness, and we trust that you will enjoy your lunch./

[Viljoen] Thank you very much.

ANC Issues Statement on Negotiations

EA0302191590 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom
in English to South Africa 1900 GMT 2 Feb 90

[Text] Tonight, dear listeners, the National Executive Committee statement of the ANC [African National Congress] addresses the question of negotiations.

Compatriots, De Klerk's speech opening the apartheid parliament today has aroused a lot of interest both at home and abroad. At this stage, what is clear is that the apartheid regime is retreating, pushed by the pressure (?of the struggle). Whatever was said by De Klerk today cannot even for a moment be considered as signifying change on the part of the racist rulers of our country. Mass action, combined with armed struggle and international isolation of this regime of terror, has forced it to the position where it is today. Because of these pressures, the De Klerk regime now talks of negotiations.

And it is in this light that we again present the ANC position regarding negotiations, positions which were again spelled out in the 8 January National Executive Committee statement of the ANC. What we must make very clear is that the [word indistinct] majority of our people will not rest until the apartheid system is totally abolished and a nonracial democracy is in a united South Africa established. Let those who hold power in our country fix this firmly in their minds, that the people will

accept nothing less than this, and that our common motherland will know neither peace nor stability until this objective is realized.

Our rejection of the apartheid system has always been and remains uncompromising. This system is a crime against humanity. No element of this crime can be permitted to continue, whatever the excuses advanced for their preservation. The people's demand that it must be eradicated in its entirety is non-negotiable. We can take no other position precisely because apartheid is meant and continues to mean some of the most terrible suffering that any people anywhere in the world has suffered since the end of the Second World War.

It has meant the death of millions of people through hunger and deprivation, a direct result of the system. It has meant the death of hundreds of thousands throughout our region as a result of repressions, state terrorism, and undeclared wars waged for the sole reason of protecting the apartheid system. It signifies the murder of some of the best sons and daughters of all the people of our country, whether on the gallows by official hangmen, in the streets and villages by the police and the army, in prison cells by licensed torturers, or elsewhere by the official secret death squads of the Pretoria regime. It has meant the dehumanization of an entire people. It has led to the inevitable conflicts in our country which still have the possibility to claim the lives of so many of our people as we fight on, because we must, to end the apartheid crime against humanity.

These days, the National Party also speaks of its commitment to end apartheid. The unlamented and melodramatic disappearance of P.W. Botha from the political scene is presented as a milestone signifying a change of direction by this apartheid party. Its leaders must however understand if we remain unconvinced and skeptical and demand that they translate their words into actions. The same National Party occupies an uncontested position as a sole architect of the apartheid system. For over 40 years it has systematically and callously constructed this system of white minority domination and used the most brutal means and methods to entrench and defend it, upholding this destructive notion that the security of the white population depended on white domination. It has trained and equipped an army and a police force, as well as a phalanx of civil servants, to say nothing of the white population in general, to stamp viciously and mercilessly on any person and organization that threatens the survival of the apartheid system.

Repeatedly over the decades it has thrown these forces of repression into action and built up a tradition of barbarism among them. It would be foolhardy of us to forget that, however engaging the smiles they might wear on their faces today, these forces still hold a deadly sword in their hands, capable of being used for the purpose for which they have been trained, that is, the ruthless defense of the apartheid system of white minority domination and exploitation.

Compatriots, throughout the seven decades of our existence, we have fought against white minority rule and advanced the perspective of equality in freedom for all South Africans. We have put forward and defended the idea that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of all the peoples. We espoused these principles because we value freedom, justice, democracy, and security for all the people of our country. We also adopted these positions because we cherish peace and know that so long as injustice persisted, so long would the people be denied peace.

In addition, and in pursuit of the twin objectives of justice and peace, and as the Pretoria regime can confirm from its own files, we repeatedly asked successive white rulers of our country to enter into negotiations with genuine representatives of our people. Even when we were compelled to take up arms, we tried to conduct a humane war, with as few casualties as possible. This was precisely because, as a movement for national liberation, we value life and fight to assert the right to life in the face of a system that is inherently violent and murderous.

Because the democratic forces of our country value peace, while being committed to genuine freedom for all the people of our country, they have once more and in unity put forward a proposal for the political resolution of the conflict in which our country is enmeshed. That proposal, as contained in the Harare and UN General Assembly Declarations, is intended for the sole purpose of ending the system of apartheid as quickly and with as little bloodshed and destruction as possible.

So far, Pretoria's response to this historic proposal has amounted to nothing more than political gamesmanship, which has absolutely nothing to do with a serious effort to advance towards a mutually accepted agreement to end the apartheid system. It still remains for the Pretoria regime to create a climate conducive to negotiations.

In putting forward this universally accepted demand, we are not asking for a special favors. We are asking that all who should participate in any process of negotiations should enjoy equal political opportunities.

On this historic occasion, we reiterate that the democratic forces of our country will not be terrorized into negotiations and cannot be expected to enter into such a process until they enjoy the same freedoms to engage in political activity as does the National Party.

The De Klerk regime still has a long way to go before it can claim that it has ended repression directed against the national liberation and democratic movement of our country. So long as this repression continues, so long shall we struggle against it.

Therefore, whether the potential for a political settlement is transformed into reality remains the urgent responsibility of the Pretoria regime. For our part, we are committed to seize any real opportunity that might emerge genuinely to seek a political agreement for a

speedy end of the apartheid system. It ought to be obvious that we, who are the victims of this heinous system, can never act in a manner designed either to perpetuate it or to lead to a loss of even more lives.

Despite the promises that have been made to the contrary, the apartheid system remains in place. And the apartheid white minority regime continues to rule our country. There is in power a party of racism which has grown accustomed to power and cannot imagine itself as anything except a ruling party. The very real conditions of our lives, including the denial of democratic political rights, demand that we continue the struggle until we have removed the yoke of oppression.

Compatriots, the need for all of us, black and white, to unite around a perspective of one democratic and non-racial South Africa has never been greater than it is today. This not only requires that we should embrace this perspective, but also that we should join in struggle together, marching shoulder to shoulder for its realization. The transformation of our country into a genuine democracy in which the people would govern on the basis of one person, one vote in a nonracial society and not on a group basis; this is a demand that we must imprint on all our banners as we continue and intensify our struggle for freedom, confronting directly the maneuvers of the De Klerk regime to draw us into an apartheid structure which would parcel out meaningless portions of power in a so-called powersharing arrangement that would leave the white minority as a dominating force.

We correctly called for an elected constituent assembly that would be truly representative of the people and accountable to them, one that would, once and for all, answer the question of who the genuine representatives of the people are. We must fight for this demand to ensure that power does indeed rest in the hands of the people and not appointees of Pretoria and other self-seeking charlatans.

Compatriots, the 8 January statement of the National Executive Committee of the ANC also addressed itself to the masses of the people fighting to destroy apartheid and transform our country into a nonracial democratic South Africa, saying this pregnant moment in our history demands clarity of thought and organization.

This pregnant moment in our history, which demands of all of us that we make the decisive push for the democratic transformation of our country, requires clarity of thought in terms of our tactical and strategic objectives without confusing the two. It requires that we should know the goals of the national democratic revolution and refuse to fall victim to promises of pies in the sky made by demagogues who know they cannot even deliver a stale slice of bread.

Our first strategic objective is to restore democratic political power into the hands of the people in a united and non-racial South Africa. Once this objective is achieved, it will be the task of the people's power to

dismantle the system of apartheid and to undertake the process of fundamental socioeconomic transformation directed at meeting the aspirations of the people in the manner spelt out in the freedom charter, the constitutional guidelines, and the workers' charter that is currently under discussion.

These are the strategic objectives of the national democratic revolution around which are united the millions of the national people, a strategic unity which we must guard and protect like the apple of our eye. Tactics have to do with how we conduct the struggle from one moment to the next, responding to a changing situation. By their nature, they require flexibility.

The correct tactical approach also demands that we should at all times understand the balance of forces correctly and not overestimate or underestimate the strength and possibilities of either our own forces or those of our opponents. Above all, and in the present situation, we should, I quote, claim no easy victories and avoid the temptation of euphoria. In addition to a clarity on such issues, the victory of the democratic revolution will depend on how organized we are and how successful we are in bringing the millions of our people into continuous and united struggle as conscious fighters for their own liberation. From this it is clear that we still have many tasks ahead of us. Of central importance is the need for us further to strengthen in every way possible and necessary the organized formations of the democratic movement.

The truth is that many of these continue to show obvious weaknesses in terms of how the membership is organized, the uneven level of consciousness, the strength and cohesion of the leadership structures and their accountability to the membership as well as the contact of these formations with the masses of the people. In all these organizations there are adequate numbers of fairly well prepared cadres who should be able to address these issues and enable those democratic formations affected rapidly to correct any mistakes and improve their capacity to function effectively. The goal of ensuring the proper organization of our fighting formations is a priority task without whose fulfillment we shall be hampered in terms of taking the struggle further forward.

We must also not forget the reality that millions of our people remain unorganized and maintain weak contact with the organizations of the democratic movement. This is an issue that we should also address constantly to build organization and draw even more of our people into struggle. This definitely affects the millions of the masses of our people in the countryside. Important strides have been made in organizing these heroic masses who are also deeply interested in their own emancipation and that of their country as a whole. But more needs to be done. We therefore hail and wish to encourage very strongly the efforts being made to organize the agricultural workers. Inspiring progress has been made in terms of the establishment of youth and women's organizations

in the countryside as well as democratic village committees and political organizations. We need further to expedite these processes by ensuring the availability of resources to carry out his work and by elaborating programs of action together with these rural masses in order to mobilize them into struggle.

A special tribute is due to the traditional leaders who who have combined themselves into the congress of traditional leaders. Having broken away from the stable of those who help to administer the apartheid system, these leaders have regained the respect of the people and are a valuable and indispensable component part of the genuine forces for change. They have a responsibility to draw other traditional leaders into their democratic formation as well as participate together with the rest of the democratic movement in organizing and mobilizing the people in the countryside into struggle.

We also warmly salute those who operate within the bantustan system but have elected to join the people as part of the mighty and invincible army that fights for a united democratic and nonracial South Africa. We trust that these developments have ensured that never again shall we, as a democratic movement, abandon our task of organizing these forces into struggle regardless of the fact that they serve in enemy created structures.

We also remind those who have not yet followed this example that by their actions they too have the possibility to (be) counted as patriots who overcame the short-lived temptations of the moment and saw that the future lies not in the perpetuation of apartheid but in its destruction and its replacement by a social order which they will be honored to construct.

'Official Reaction' to Speech

*MB0302183390 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1805 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[From the "Network" program]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] says in its official reaction to yesterday's announcements by the state president that Mr de Klerk has made important announcement that go a long way towards creating a climate conducive to negotiations.

The organization welcomed the unbanning of the ANC and other organizations, as well as the other measures announced by the state president.

The statement said the demands that had not been met included: the lifting of the state of emergency, the withdrawal of troops from black townships, and the ending of detention without trial.

The ANC urged the government to release Mr Nelson Mandela without further delays.

The statement said the ANC would urgently review the new situation in order to determine the steps to be taken in order to end the present system.

The ANC remained committed to ending the system of apartheid by every means, including negotiation.

The review of the situation would include an assessment of the prospects for genuine negotiations.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the organization, Mr Tom Sebina, told the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] that Mr de Klerk had at least shown that he was prepared to move away from the present system, although there were still many matters that remained unclear. He said the ANC was prepared to take part in negotiations but that, at the same time, it would maintain the armed struggle as part of its total strategy. He pointed out that people should not expect the ANC members in exile to return to South Africa immediately because there were still a number of technicalities that had to be clarified.

Government-ANC 'Major' Prisoner Exchange Possible

*MB0402144290 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English
4 Feb 90 pp 1, 2*

[By political correspondent David Breier]

[Excerpt] A major prisoner swap between the South African Government and the African National Congress [ANC] was being discussed behind the scenes, sources close to the ANC disclosed this weekend.

The possible deal—which could remove one of the remaining obstacles to negotiation—aims at freeing South African agents jailed in Zimbabwe and Botswana for committing anti-ANC acts of violence.

In exchange, ANC political prisoners jailed in South Africa for acts of violence and "terrorism" could be released, coupled with an amnesty for exiles.

This could be one of the spinoffs of South Africa's new political era launched this week by President F.W. de Klerk.

He changed the face of political life in South Africa by lifting all political bannings, including the 30-year-old clamps on the ANC and Pan-Africanist Congress and the 40-year-old banning of the South African Communist Party.

Mr de Klerk's bold announcements have greatly strengthened the hand of pro-negotiation forces in the ANC, who are now talking of making concessions from their side to meet Mr de Klerk halfway. There are already indirect contacts between the Government and the ANC.

In his daring package of announcements at the opening of Parliament on Friday [2 February], Mr de Klerk announced a moratorium on hangings—as demanded by the ANC.

He also announced the release of political prisoners who are serving sentences in South Africa merely because their organisations had been banned. However, he said that prisoners sentenced for offences such as murder, terrorism or arson were not affected by this.

But the ANC insists that all political prisoners be released—including those who committed acts of violence aimed at overthrowing apartheid. This conflicting view has become a stumbling block to negotiations.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of constitutional Development and the Government's chief negotiator, told the SUNDAY STAR this weekend that the different approaches to the release of security prisoners could be negotiated. He declined to go into details.

However, informed sources said the ANC was willing to engage in a process of prisoner swaps as a way out of the impasse. ANC prisoners in South Africa could be bartered for a number of South African agents in African jails. These include:

Odile Harington, of Johannesburg, who is serving a 12-year sentence in Zimbabwe for spying on the ANC, which she infiltrated.

Three Zimbabweans—Kevin Woods, Michael Smith and Phillip Conjwayo—who were sentenced to death for a car-bomb attack on an ANC house in Bulawayo in which a man was killed.

Woods, Smith and another Zimbabwean, Barry Bawden, were later jailed for 40 years for bombing ANC properties in Harare.

Mr Leslie Johannes Lesia, a Bloemfontein businessman, who is in detention in Zimbabwe after allegedly supplying a TV set which killed an ANC official's wife. Two South African Defence Force members, Johannes Basson and Theodore Hermensen, who are serving 10-year sentences in Botswana for taking part in an attack on an ANC target in Gaborone.

The release of these prisoners would require the co-operation of the Zimbabwean and Botswana governments, but this is unlikely to be an obstacle.

Major Elsa Jones, a spokesman for Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee, said 77 security prisoners had already been identified for release within the next few days in terms of Mr de Klerk's announcement. Officials were examining all warrants to determine other prisoners who qualified for release or reduction of sentence, she said.

If a deal could be struck over the release of all political prisoners, it could also extend to an amnesty for all exiles.

Dr Viljoen has indicated that returning exiles who were wanted for crimes such as murder or terrorism, were still subject to arrest. However, the Government has indicated that ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo was welcome to return. [passage omitted]

Winnie Mandela in Cape Town To Visit Husband

MB0402102590 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 4 Feb 90

[Text] Winnie Mandela has arrived in Cape Town to see her jailed husband for the first time since President F.W. de Klerk announced he would soon be freed.

Asked by reporters whether she thought this would be her last prison visit to the jailed ANC [African National Congress] leader, she said she did not know, but hoped so. She said she is not optimistic about a speedy release.

Speculation has reached fever pitch over the date of Mandela's release. De Klerk has given no date, but government sources say he could be out within a week.

Meets Press 4 Feb

MB0402152690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1434 GMT 4 Feb 90

[By Ian McDonald]

[Text] Paarl Feb 4 SAPA—There were still "certain obstacles" standing in the way of releasing Nelson Mandela, his wife Winnie said outside Victor Verster Prison on Sunday.

Speaking to newsmen she said she was "extremely disappointed and sorry I was unable to bring Nelson along with me".

This was due to the obstacles, which she would not name, that still stood in his way.

She said the onus was not on her husband as to when he would be released.

She added that she too had no idea when he would be released, but Mr Mandela was preparing a statement to be released soon.

She would not comment further on the nature of the statement but said the present state of emergency and certain other conditions stood in the way of Mr Mandela's release.

Mrs Mandela, dressed in a blue tartan suit and accompanied by Mr Mandela's legal adviser Mr Dullah Omar, entered the prison at about 10:30 am on Sunday and left at about 3:45pm.

Before leaving Mrs Mandela told journalists her husband was in good health.

Cites 'Obstacles' After Visit

AB0402153390 Paris AFP in English 1502 GMT
4 Feb 90

[Text] Paarl, South Africa, Feb 4 (AFP)—There are still obstacles to the release of Nelson Mandela, his wife Winnie announced after a five-hour visit to see him at the prison warder's house where he is being held near here.

"The obstacles still exist," Mrs Mandela said. "It is (South African President Frederik) de Klerk who must remove those obstacles."

"The state of emergency is one of the conditions put by Mr Mandela," she said.

UK's Thatcher, FRG's Kohl To Invite Mandela

*MB0302102490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0931 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 3 SAPA—British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and the West German chancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl, have agreed to invite soon-to-be-released ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela for political talks in London and Bonn, the chancellery in Bonn said in a statement late Friday [2 February] and passed on to SAPA by the West German Embassy in Pretoria on Saturday.

No further details of the invitation were released.

An embassy spokesman said he would like to "underline the great importance" placed by the West German Government on the speech made at the opening of Parliament on Friday by the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk.

"We consider them to be steps in the right direction", he added.

Mr de Klerk and Mr Mandela were earlier this week invited to meet the United States President George Bush in Washington following the ANC leader's release from his house in the grounds of Paarl's Victor Verster Prison.

It is believed the German and British invitations did not include Mr de Klerk as he had visited both countries before the September general elections.

Sisulu Comments on 'Progressive' ANC Unbanning

*MB0202184290 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[News conference by ANC leader Walter Sisulu with unidentified reporters in Stockholm, Sweden, on President F.W. de Klerk's address opening Parliament on 2 February—video recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Can we ask Mr Sisulu what his reaction is to the decision to release Mr Mandela?

[Sisulu] Well, as you have heard from the statement, we welcome the decision to release Mr Mandela, but we would like to see him out now.

[Reporter] And what do you think about the unbanning of the ANC, sir?

[Sisulu] We also welcome that as a progressive step.

[Reporter] Can negotiations now start?

[Sisulu] No, no. This is merely a preliminary to the question of negotiations.

ANC's Oliver Tambo Applauds Lifting of Ban

*EA0302205090 Dakar PANA in English 1000 GMT
3 Feb 90*

[Excerpt] New York (United Nations), 3 Feb (PANA)—[Passage omitted] The president of the African National Congress [ANC], Oliver Tambo, currently on a visit to Sweden, also applauded the lifting of the ban on ANC and other anti-apartheid groups, as well as the suspension of the death sentence, release of some political prisoners, ending of media restrictions and lifting of various restrictions on ex-detainees.

However, Tambo said it was disturbing that the Pretoria regime had decided that some political prisoners would not be released, and that the state of emergency was not lifted entirely while detention without trial would continue, according to a statement issued at the UN Headquarters Friday. "These decisions subtract, rather than add to the process of creating the proper political climate. They must be reviewed and changed without delay," Tambo said.

He urged the government to release Mandela without further delay, adding that questions concerning Mandela's security were not the exclusive concern of the South African Government. Such questions, he said, must be decided together with Mandela's organization, the ANC.

Tambo said the ANC would take urgent measures to review the new developments and determine appropriate steps. He said the review would include an assessment of the prospects of genuine negotiations to end the apartheid system. He said the present development called for unity among all anti-apartheid forces committed to a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa.

Group Reportedly Fires Shots at British Embassy

*MB0502053290 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] Our Pretoria news staff reports that several people fired three shots at the British Embassy in the city yesterday afternoon. Some of them then climbed over a security gate and hoisted the flag of the former Transvaal Republic, the Vierkleur [four-color].

A slogan reading in translation: "The rightwing struggle will now begin," was painted on a wall. An embassy spokesman said only slight damage had been done to the building, and that nobody had been injured.

The police are investigating the matter.

Police Increase Security at Embassy

*MB0502053590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0531 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 5 SAPA—The British Embassy was reviewing the security of all its offices following the

shotgun attack on the embassy premises in Pretoria on Sunday afternoon, Mr John Sawers, press liaison officer for the embassy said on Monday morning.

South African police on Sunday stationed several guards at the British Embassy in Pretoria following the attack, said Mr Sawers.

Suspected right-wing elements fired three shots at the embassy at about 2.30 PM. Some of the gunmen then climbed over a security gate and hoisted the flag of the former Transvaal Republic, the "Vierkleur."

A slogan reading, (in translation), "the right-wing struggle will now begin" was painted on a wall. The attackers fled in a vehicle. No-one was injured in the attack, but windows were shattered.

Mr Sawers said two senior police officers visited the embassy soon after they were informed about the attack.

"We requested full protection from the police to which they readily agreed. We now have a police patrol on our premises. We have five offices around the country, and we are looking into police protection for all," said Mr Sawers.

The police are investigating the incident.

Police Probe New Right Wing Group

MB0502101390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0957 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 5, SAPA—A new rightwing splinter group may have been responsible for the weekend attack on the British Embassy in Pretoria.

Police said on Monday [5 February] they had never heard of "the order of the Boerevolk," [Boer people] that left its graffiti signature on an embassy gate.

The full slogan, left by "suspicious-looking" white men, said: "Die stryd begin—orde Boerevolk." (The struggle begins—order of the Boer people).

A police spokesman said no arrests had been made and their investigation was continuing.

A number of rightwing splinter groups have emerged in the wake of the "wit wolf" [white wolf] Barend Strydom's conviction and sentencing.

They included the "order of the open palm."

A young man wearing the sign of the order on his khaki shirt said at a "commemoration service" on the anniversary of the November 15 1988 Strijdom Square shootings the order was allied to the Wit Wolwe. He declined to elaborate, have his picture taken or give his name.

Police investigators said the Wit Wolwe had but one member—Strydom.

Observers said police had declined to ban militant rightwing groups in the past because they served to keep

together "the loony rightwing element" who would "go on the rampage" if the groups were banned.

Speculation on UK's Thatcher Visit Noted

MB0502073490 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Excerpts] The British media have predicted that the prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, will visit South Africa between June and her Conservative Party congress in October. Speculation in the British Sunday press has it that Mrs Thatcher, who has been a lone voice against the sanctions campaign, wishes to overrule Foreign Office objectors on fresh investment in South Africa once Mr Nelson Mandela has been freed.

Mrs Thatcher's office has emphasized that she will first consult her colleagues in the European Community, but political observers say she may push ahead regardless of what they say. Should she come, she would be the first British prime minister to visit South Africa since Mr Harold Macmillan delivered his winds of change speech in South Africa's Parliament 30 years ago.

After President de Klerk's speech at the opening of Parliament in Cape Town, Mrs Thatcher officially invited President de Klerk to visit her in Britain at his earliest convenience. President de Klerk accepted her invitation, but said he would be unable to visit in the near future because of work pressure. In addition, Mrs Thatcher said she would invite Mr Mandela to Britain after his release. [passage omitted]

The British Foreign Office has defended Mrs Thatcher's decision to lift cultural and scientific embargoes against South Africa, saying President de Klerk's reform announcement deserves a response.

A Foreign Office spokesman, Mr (William Walgrave), said in a BBC interview that the Foreign Office had to make some response to the fact that Mr de Klerk's announcement on Friday (2 February) had been the most important speech in South African politics for 30 or 40 years.

'Spontaneous' Cape Celebrations at ANC Unbanning

MB0502081290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0712 GMT 5 Feb 90

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 5, SAPA—Spontaneous demonstrations erupted in the Cape Peninsula at the weekend celebrating President F.W. de Klerk's announcement that he would lift a 30-year ban on the ANC [African National Congress] and set Mr. Nelson Mandela free.

The sense of euphoria, which gripped Cape Town after Mr. de Klerk's watershed speech at the opening of Parliament on Friday [2 February], led to mass marches in the townships.

The Roman Catholic Church in Khayelitsha held a service on Saturday attended by about 600 jubilant ANC

supporters while an estimated 2,000 people toyi-toyed, chanted and danced in the street outside.

The group later marched to site C—the shack area—long regarded as a Conservative stronghold. Police were nowhere to be seen and no violence was reported.

In Bonteheuwel, often officially described as “an ANC nest,” a huge SA [South African] Communist Party banner was hung outside the civic centre.

On Sunday afternoon jubilant ANC supporters held a picnic at Sandvlei.

ANC Supporters March in Central Johannesburg

*MB0202104690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1042 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 2, SAPA—People are marching in central Johannesburg chanting “ANC [African National Congress], ANC” and bearing posters in support of the African National Congress.

A SAPA reporter saw the marchers in the Small Street mall heading towards Commissioner Street.

Johannesburg Police Teargas Impromptu Gathering

*MB0202122390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1203 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 2, SAPA—Hundreds of people, apparently part of an impromptu lunchtime gathering in the Johannesburg city centre on Friday to celebrate President F.W. de Klerk's speech, were tear-gassed by police.

Hundreds of people had gathered in front of Darragh House in Wanderers Street, blocking roads around the building.

It is believed most of those who joined the gathering were Mass Democratic Movement supporters.

Commentary Examines ‘New Era’ in National Politics

*MB0502052690 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 5 Feb 90*

[Station commentary: “The New Politics”]

[Text] A single overriding theme characterizes the unprecedented acclaim, both in South Africa around the world, for the state president's opening address to Parliament last week.

It is the perception that South Africa has moved into a new era, that the parameters of politics have been fundamentally redefined and that the assumptions that shaped attitudes and policies in the past are no longer valid.

This is reflected in the flood of praise for President de Klerk's initiatives from leaders around the world, and the signs of a reassessment of the sanctions campaign.

And it is reflected in the evident embarrassment among certain revolutionary leaders about how their strategies can continue to be justified in the changed climate.

These and other effects of the steps announced on Friday will undoubtedly have far-reaching consequences in the period that lies ahead.

But arguably their most significant impact will be in the manner in which they shift the focus of political debate in the country.

To a large extent the appearance of deadlock in national politics has been due to its preoccupation with essentially peripheral issues: arguments about how and on what conditions leaders might be prepared to engage in negotiations.

Almost unheard in the rhetoric of confrontation and demands was any real debate on what proposals they offered for sound government in a democratic, stable and economically prospering South Africa.

In an important sense, the so-called liberation movements have had an easy ride up to now.

In the sympathy, both here and abroad, for their political aspirations, there has been a tendency to give them the benefit of the doubt in matters of social and economic policy.

Limitations on their ability to take part in normal political activity were accepted as justification for their failure to give a meaningful account of their standpoints and policies.

So the ANC [African National Congress], for example, has been allowed virtually to ignore Eastern Europe's dramatic demonstration of the failure of the socialist economic policies which it espouses.

That is bound to change, now that the side-issues, the obstacles to negotiation, have been tackled.

What can be expected increasingly in future is a focusing of political debate on the policy alternatives that are on offer for achieving the goals of democracy, security and development for all South Africans.

That is as it should be. The more widely and intensively different standpoints are argued, the more pressing will become the general demand for serious negotiation rather than escapist demagoguery.

It is now accepted even by severe critics that the state president has established his credibility beyond doubt.

Radical leaders who persist with stalling tactics will find their support dwindling even among traditional friends

abroad. Already there have been calls from Western leaders for them to reassess their position and become involved in negotiations.

It is to be expected that serious problems will still crop up in the move towards a new South Africa. But in the normalization of matters for the future of the country, the essential condition for a successful outcome has now been met.

2 Feb Press Review on Current Problems, Issues
MB0202134290

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Pretoria Council Proves Apartheid 'Dying'—"In these heady days of reform, the decision of Pretoria City Council to open some of its amenities to all races is not shattering, even if Pretoria is regarded as a somewhat verkramp [ultraconservative] city," remarks the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 1 February. "We live in times when apartheid is dying."

THE STAR

Must Police 'Soft-Pedal' Enforcement of Law?—"Is President de Klerk telling the police to soft-pedal enforcement of the law and the emergency regulations or isn't he," asks a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 2 February. There is "no doubt" that De Klerk has "confirmed the public right to object publicly" but "there is an inherent contradiction between this attitude and the harsh terms of the emergency regulations which invite the conclusion that all political protest is dangerous and ought to be nipped in the bud. Vaguely pious sentiments heighten tension in such circumstances."

Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Death Squads Welcomed—F.W. de Klerk's appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry to investigate "murder and acts of violence allegedly committed with political motives" is "too late for credibility, but just in time for a tactical defence," notes a second editorial on the same page. THE STAR is "less happy" about the decision to "opt for a one-man commission."

BUSINESS DAY

Judicial Commission Delay Costly—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 2 February in a page 10 editorial says President De Klerk's "blunder" in rejecting public demands for a judicial commission of inquiry to investigate police "death squads" "cost a few weeks," and "the major loss has been in political initiative and public perceptions of his new administration." Also "implicit in the appointment of the Harms Commission is acceptance that, unless Coetzee and others are imaginative liars, the findings may be embarrassing, and that they will have to be published and dealt with. President de Klerk delayed once, when until then he had

hardly put a foot wrong. He will now have to be doubly careful to avoid any suspicion of procrastination, sanitising or unwillingness to act."

SOWETAN

Mandela Release 'Charade'—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 2 February states in its page 8 editorial: "The people are tired of this charade in which politics is played around Mandela's painful physical and emotional circumstances, particularly his being in jail. Mandela must be released without the repetition of this silly game."

NEW NATION

Government Not Committed to Fundamental Change—Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 2-8 February states in its page 6 editorial: "We do not believe that this government is genuine nor committed enough to the fundamental changing of power relations in our country. We believe that the liberalisation phase is meant to become an arresting mechanism towards fundamental change by removing international pressure and also by neutralising other terrains of struggle. And so it seems that we are once more in an era of government vacillation on crucial issues of the day." "Events of the past weeks do not convince us that the government has engaged in a rethink of its policies and ways of working."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Social Inequalities Threat to Peace—Steven Friedman writes in his "Worm's Eye" column on page 12 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 2-8 February that "at a time when our political problems seem closer than ever to a solution, the chances of solving our social and economic problems seem as bleak—if not bleaker—then ever." "For the government, failure to meet black material needs has always been a threat to stability. But it has never been more of a threat to the ruling party's political policies than it is now." "If resistance movements win gains through bargaining on material issues, they will strengthen their support and their organisation. This may be essential if negotiations on the central political issue are to make headway. This will only happen if extra-parliamentary movements accept that they, too, need to negotiate these issues."

CAPE TIMES

South Africa on 'Brink' of Renewed Violence—"The atmosphere of cautious hope in which the year began is receding as the country teeters on the brink of renewed violence," observes Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 31 January in a page 6 editorial. "The reasons for this setback are complex, and a poorly-timed rebel cricket tour has not helped very much. It is idle to apportion blame between the State and the Mass Democratic Movement for the increase in tensions, although it seems incontestable that more sophisticated police methods might have kept the temperature down in Cape Town and elsewhere."

Scepticism of Police Depoliticization—Anthony Johnson writes in his "Midweek Politics" column on the same page "the public—not to mention the police—can be forgiven for being a trifle sceptical about President de Klerk's latest undertaking to depoliticise the role of the police force." President de Klerk "failed to give an undertaking to swiftly scrap the highly controversial apartheid and security laws that the police are obliged to continue enforcing. If politicians such as Mr de Klerk don't have the guts to scrap unpopular and unjust laws the police will continue to be embroiled in the type of controversy that tainted their image in the first place." De Klerk "cannot have his cake and eat it."

THE NATAL WITNESS

Criticism of Pietermaritzburg NP Councillors—Page 10 of Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 24 January says the Pietermaritzburg's "open city" referendum "fizzled" because National Party [NP] city councillors "politicised the referendum and sank it, presenting a picture of shack-wielding imps poised to storm the city at the whisper of a Yes vote, transforming the place overnight into a swarming, decaying slum." The National Party, "committed to the De Klerk Government's 'reform by stealth' policy, must surely be embarrassed by the primitive level of social and political awareness of its local representatives in Pietermaritzburg."

3 Feb Press Review

MB0302093090

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

De Klerk Halt to Hangings 'Encouraging'—"If there is one action which sums up the encouraging tone of the intentions" that State President F.W. de Klerk announced to Parliament on 2 February, "it is the halt he has called to hangings. It is a vital acknowledgement of civilised values from which most sectors of South African society had departed. His decision to review the application of the death penalty illustrates how far he has propelled his government into support of basic democratic values." De Klerk's suspension of hangings is also "vital to the idea of offering the ANC [African National Congress] and other banned or restricted organisations a fresh opportunity to engage in peaceful bargaining." "His critics may criticise his attitude, but they can no longer criticise his will to move forward. They too need to take courage; take a risk; and seek their own keys to settlement by negotiation."

Peaceful Settlement 'Years Away'—Joe Latakomo, in his "Write On!" column on the same page, notes "It has certainly become impossible to keep pace with the dramatic changes that are taking place all over the country." "And yet, some of us can sense the caution in all those acts. Yes, we would love to go beyond what we are doing, they seem to be saying, but there is that other little

matter of the law when it comes to" educational and residential issues. "I am not quite sure that reform is seen as a process that must lead to full black participation in political decision making." "Negotiations and a peaceful settlement are miles and years away."

THE CITIZEN

Government Must Clarify Stand on Protest Marches—"We welcome the appointment of a commission of inquiry, headed by Mr Justice Louis Harms, to investigate hit squad allegations," states Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 2 February in a page 6 editorial. "The decision previously not to hold an inquiry did not end the spate of allegations, but was interpreted as a cover up." However, the government has not clarified its stand on its treatment of protest marches, and "in the end, with marches all over the place, some legal, others illegal, and some legalised on the initiative of the government, the country is going to be plunged into more uncertainty and possible upheaval. The police, who don't know where they stand, are becoming more embittered by the day. The government has pledged itself often enough to maintain law and order. But it must also see to it that the laws as they stand are observed. Otherwise the radicals will run the government ragged by doing as they please."

CAPE TIMES

Protest Marches Should Proceed—"The South African Police, the traffic police, the leaders of the MDM [Mass Democratic Movement], and everyone else concerned" with the "orderly and disciplined" protest march held 31 January in Cape Town "are to be congratulated. Cape Town has again set an example to the nation. Particular credit is due to the police for a discreetly efficient peace-keeping operation." "Let the marches planned for the rest of this week proceed on the same lines as yesterday in peace and good order. If permission had not been sought" for the 31 January march, "let it be granted anyway, on condition that proper arrangements are made. Legal quibbles should not be allowed to plunge the country into discord just as a chance of real advance is in sight."

TIMES OF NAMIBIA

Assembly Debate on Detention 'Mess'—Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English on 1 January in a page 2 editorial notes the Constituent Assembly's discussion of the issue of detention, saying "the remarkable mess" made of the 30 January debate on detention "justifies our returning to the issue. When the draft was tabled in the Assembly" on 29 January, "we were told that draft was now the property of the Namibian people, to be discussed by them." "We heard (from our future attorney-general) that preventative detention supplied the framework in which human rights could be enjoyed." However, the debate on 30 January "showed that

authoritarianism is a state of mind, rather than disagreement on substantial issues. SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and South Africa may be sides to the same coin."

5 Feb Press Review

MB0502115590

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

De Klerk Speech Places 'Burden' on Leadership—"In the next few weeks the Government will have to put flesh on the framework presented by Mr de Klerk," declares a page 22 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 4 February. "When will the real negotiations start? Who will attend? What will the agenda be? But the De Klerk speech also places a heavy burden on the leadership of the newly unbanned organisations." SUNDAY TIMES believes President de Klerk "put his political life on the line by normalising political activity. The ANC's [African National Congress] leadership should display similar courage. No solution will be found unless all sides are willing to take great risks. It is true that most politicians tend to shy away from risky options, but in the new South Africa those who aspire to leadership will be tested according to their valour."

Many Restraints Remain on Media Freedom—A second editorial on the same page states: "Lifting emergency restrictions on the print media was an unavoidable concomitant of President de Klerk's desire to 'normalise' politics. It is no less welcome for all that." "Let us not forget, though, that many restraints still lurk in statutory law, and also that limitations on the publication of photographs of 'unrest' and police action remain in place." "Much remains to be done before we can claim to have wholly unfettered media."

SUNDAY STAR

'Crystal-Clear' Apartheid Remains—Jon Qwelane writes in his "Just Jon" column on page 13 of Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 4 February that "apartheid is not the problem at all" in South Africa but "the symptom of a very serious disease, which is the dispossession of our land." "The end of 'apartheid' is not what negotiations must be about. What should happen, in my opinion, is that apartheid in its entirety must go before any negotiations can begin, because apartheid cannot be negotiated." But "if the Government meets conditions already spelled out—as appears the case this weekend—where does it leave us? It leaves us in a state of crystal-clear and pure apartheid with the Population Registration Act, Group Areas Act, Bantu Education Act with all its amendments, bantustan system with its Verwoerdian conclusion, and the 1983 tricameral parliamentary system all still intact."

De Klerk Gives Negotiations 'Powerful Shove'—The page 18 editorial says President de Klerk "has certainly moved beyond the election platform on which the

National Party was returned to power last year. Thus, among the incidental dangers he now faces—apart from the noisy provocations of the far-rightists—must be counted potential disquiet within his own party as the reforms are debated and enlarged on during the coming parliamentary session." But De Klerk has accomplished "a great degree of political liberalisation. The processes of democratisation lie largely ahead. There is much to be done, as Mr de Klerk said—and not least by the National Party itself. Still, he has given negotiations a powerful shove forward. Hopefully its momentum will be strong enough to carry the country over the obstacles that lie ahead."

THE STAR

De Klerk Speech Short on Economic Remedies—"President de Klerk's watershed speech was long on political remedies; short on economic ones," remarks a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 5 February. "A more concrete program for solving the country's economic woes would have been welcome." "Pretoria has finally acknowledged its errors of the past. But atonement must be rapid if poverty is to be stamped out and unrest avoided. The sentiments are right; the economic and fiscal action too desultory. While the State has made progress towards re-establishing a true free enterprise system, a great deal more needs to be done more quickly. The early promotion of individual and corporate initiative via massive tax reductions with the object of crushing inflation is the only route to improved living standards."

BUSINESS DAY

De Klerk Provides 'Hope' for Country—President de Klerk "has set about transforming the country in a way few expected when he took over the NP [National Party] leadership a year ago," notes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 5 February. "His new South Africa is coming more quickly than anyone expected; Friday's [2 February] speech showed above all that he must be taken seriously. South Africans, from those in plush white suburbs and black townships to home-sick exiles, will have to reassess their country's future and what it will demand of them. Much will depend on the response of the ANC, understandably confused and needing to rethink its political gameplan." "President de Klerk has not solved South Africa's problems but he has given this country the hope it has lacked since 1948; hope of peaceful accommodation, of political settlement and economic prosperity. His success or failure depends crucially now on how others respond."

SOWETAN

Media Restrictions Not Completely Abolished—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 5 February in a page 6 editorial states: "There is a blemish in our jubilation as the air is cleared for free speech: the emergency regulations affecting the media have not been completely scrapped." De Klerk "needs to do something about the little hitch in our celebrations, the retention of

the media regulations. This should be his short term task. In the long term he needs to look at the myriad laws that prevent the free flow of information in our land."

Ciskei Must Relax State of Emergency—"It is sad that when the Government is relaxing the state of emergency, its protegee, the Ciskei, should be imposing it in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha," says a second editorial on the same page. "In the same way that they followed their masters when they stamped hard on opposition in their areas, the homeland governments should follow them as they enter the era of dialogue with those they rule."

Tour Demonstrations Show Political 'Paradise' Reality—Editor Aggrey Klaast writes in his "On the Line" column on page 7 "perhaps it is just as well that we had this patently disastrous and badly timed rebel cricket tour. For the demonstrations and the violence related and unrelated to the tour brought us back to reality with a bump." "It made us stop to take a practical and serious look at our situation and eschew the mass hysteria concerning a political paradise about to enfold around us. We must make no mistake about this delusion. After the heady political debates, the intrigue and the high drama in the corridors of power have exhausted themselves, the job in rebuilding this wretched country still remains to be done."

RAPPORT

Choice Between Negotiation or Violence—Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans of 4 February declares in its page 24 editorial: "On Friday [2 February] President de Klerk did what so many people had been yearning for for so long, did what our children and our children's children are entitled to; he did what some believed was no longer possible; he took the really brave steps which can bring an end to the vicious circle of violence. And for those to the right or left for whom it is too much or too little, we quote the words of a member of President de Klerk's government which summed up the feelings of many: When the sun set last night, few people knew that that it was setting for the last time over the old South Africa." South Africans "must meet each other around the negotiation table and break the circle of violence, or become more entangled in that vicious circle. Those who make the choice now must do so in the knowledge that harsh judgment will await those who refuse to do their share in steering South Africa away from violence toward peace and reconciliation."

Namibia Experience 'Catharsis'—"Since the internationally controlled November elections great things have happened in Namibia," notes Prof. Marius Wiechers of the University of South Africa in an article on page 24. "A South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] government was elected, and a shadow cabinet announced. A start was made immediately on the drawing up of a constitution." For many people the election result was "the realization of their worst fears and the destruction of their nicest future expectations. Some claimed that Marxism or, even worse, Leninism

had taken over. Yet none of these frightening scenarios occurred." "One of the major reasons for this peaceful transition is undoubtedly SWAPO's willingness to seek compromise and confidence. The selection of members of the constituent assembly and the shadow cabinet is proof of this. Wild slogans are a thing of the past and all talk of large scale nationalization and socialism have vanished." "Another great contribution to the moderation is the fact that the election did not provide a run-away victory for SWAPO. The election result created a balance between government and opposition which necessarily demanded a give-and-take approach." But "the most important reason for the optimistic course of events in Namibia is undoubtedly the deep changes which have taken place in the entire community over the years." "Namibians who a short while ago were thinking of relocating to South Africa now announce publicly that they are staying put. They do not want to relive all the painful uncertainty. A Namibian friend remarked: 'Events here, and especially the election was a catharsis for all of us. In this cleansing many of us lost our misconceptions, our fears, and prejudices. For many of us it was a painful process, but we could have made it easier if we had learned to know and understand one another earlier...' Here in South Africa we are also going through the same cleansing process. We too can make things easier for ourselves if we start knowing and understanding one another."

ANC Can Negotiate Through Back Door—In an article on page 25 of RAPPORT Piet Muller writes: "Apartheid has finally been buried. In his opening speech to Parliament President F.W. de Klerk did what his predecessor, spiritual child of 1948, could not do—accept that South Africa is indivisible, its people bound by a common fate, and that lasting peace for the country can only be achieved if the different forces in the society can be brought into balance." "As a result, an equally great responsibility rests on President de Klerk's extraparliamentary opposition as on the government. How they react in the next few days will be just as decisive for the country's future as anything done by the government." "There is no real reason why the ANC cannot already begin negotiating with the government. If the ANC wishes to hide behind the letter of the Harare Declaration it will merely be for tactical reasons, since for some considerable time it has been clear that it is wrestling with serious internal problems, which makes it extremely difficult for the organization to begin negotiating at this stage." "Naturally, President De Klerk left the back door open, through which the ANC can begin negotiating without making great political sacrifices. The South African Judicial Commission has been given the task of investigating constitutional models containing the principles of both individual freedom and collective rights (read group rights). Already the ANC is free to make submissions to the government, without having the fact broadcast. Only when the judicial commission tables the proposals can the negotiation process begin in earnest." "The intervention of the commission means in reality that all parties can now negotiate with one another

through the mediation of an independent third party, and that no one has an advantage at the negotiating table. Much time will pass before places are taken around the negotiating table. How soon that can happen will depend a great deal on the actions and statements of the ANC and other groups."

*** ANC Women Hold Conference in Amsterdam**

90EF0190A Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch
8 Jan 90 p 2

[Article by Caroline van Dullemen: "South African Women Confer in Amsterdam: Warm Reunion Far From Home"]

[Text] "If the situation were reversed, if it were a small group of blacks dominating a large majority of white South Africans, it would mean World War III," says Lindiwe Mabusa. She is the main representative of the African National Congress (ANC) in Washington, and is currently in Amsterdam as a participant in the Malibongwe Conference.

From 8 to 17 January, 170 predominantly black women are meeting at the conference to talk about the role of women in the struggle against apartheid and the rights of women in a future democratic and "free" South Africa.

Among the participants are many women in exile in Zambia—the capital, Lusaka, is the headquarters of the ANC—and in other neighboring countries. After the success of CASA (Cultures in Another South Africa) in 1987, the plan was conceived within the Dutch anti-apartheid movement to organize a women's conference. Within the women's section of the ANC, thought has long been given to a meeting with other South African opponents of apartheid, an exchange of ideas among a large number of women from the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM). These were the origins of the Malibongwe Foundation, which spent a year preparing for the conference.

Dismal

If it could have taken place closer to home, then it surely would have. But given the tactics of the South African government, it was too dangerous to bring together so many opponents of apartheid even in a neighboring state.

This weekend, the participants arrived at Schiphol Airport. Most of the women—and several men—have never been in Europe, and it was hard for them to even imagine the cold weather on dismal January days in the Netherlands. Consequently, the organizers, the Malibongwe Foundation, provided warm clothing. Spontaneous encounters took place continually while participants picked out jackets and caps. The Amsterdam reception center was filled with laughing faces, heart-felt embraces,

and a jumble of languages, where the conspicuous clicking sounds of various African languages were clearly discernible.

In Zulu, Malibongwe means "we honor the women in the struggle." For two weeks delegates from South African and Dutch organizations are exchanging experiences in a relatively safe environment and discussing the political future of South Africa. Two weeks to speak openly about oppression, to share sorrow, but also to enjoy themselves without the risk of being picked up by the police.

The South African women have a very democratic orientation about everything that must be considered. Made wise by bad experiences with the press, the women want to know in advance exactly what an interview will deal with. There is no need to change their names. "Still, in South Africa they know exactly who we are. When we get back, we will certainly receive an official visit with the message, 'Oh, you were so foolish to go to Amsterdam and tell bad stories about us, you know?'" one of them speculates.

Thandi Modise explains that South African women take a different view of the woman's struggle than do European feminists. "We are part of the struggle. You can't liberate women and leave men behind," she says emphatically. And Lindiwe Mabusa adds, "In 1981, the president of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, said that the responsibility for women's emancipation lies with both men and women. But it is our task to change the archaic attitude of men and to stop passing that attitude along in our education of young children. Women who come forward are often called bossy or tyrannical," says the energetic ANC representative. "However, women must also accept the responsibility of the leadership."

Style

The difference between President De Klerk and his predecessor, Botha, is merely a question of style, according to the South Africans. He is not tampering with the pillars of apartheid. He has the idea of drawing up a new constitution, based on "group rights," whereby the numerical advantage of the black majority in elections is eliminated. The ANC and the Mass Democratic Movement favor universal suffrage.

About his refusal to introduce the principle of one person, one vote, Mabusa says: "According to De Klerk, that means the end of democracy. He's right, it is the end of their democracy." The women lash out at the rest of the world, which looks on without doing anything against the apartheid regime.

Besides political questions, other subjects of special interest to women—such as sexual violence—are on the agenda at the conference, which has a closed format. However, for two weeks the public can take part in a number of enthusiastic activities taking place here and there in Amsterdam.

Angola**UNITA's Savimbi Warns Struggle 'Critical'***MB0202172690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1613 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 2 SAPA—The leader of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi, says he has told his supporters to resume all-out warfare against the Angolan Government and has warned the struggle is entering a critical phase.

The UNITA news agency, quoted by SABC's [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Africa desk, reports Dr Savimbi had ordered his commanders in all parts of Angola to step up attacks because of a government offensive against the UNITA stronghold of Mavinga.

The Angolan Government has a large presence of forces near Mavinga and Dr Savimbi said the town had suffered heavy bombing raids.

The UNITA leader, who cut short a visit to Europe this week to return, told supporters at his headquarters at Jamba decisive battles to determine the destiny of Angola were about to be fought.

UNITA Denies MPLA Holds Mavinga*MB0302063290 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern
and Central Africa 0521 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Communique issued by the FALA Supreme Command in Jamba on 2 February]

[Text] President Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, supreme commander of the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], arrived in Jamba on 1 February 1990 and met at length with every FALA branch to assess the military situation. Discussions lasted until early in the morning of 2 February. The following points were noteworthy:

A. It is hereby confirmed that the Soviets continue to coordinate FAPLA's [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] frontline activities. What is the reaction of the United States and the West at large?

We have concrete relevant information from captured pilots and FAPLA soldiers on this subject, and nobody can deny it.

B. Pressure on Mavinga has increased. Everybody and everything has been massacred or destroyed by the bombs dropped by MiG-23 and Sukhoy-25 aircraft, including local residents, the agricultural school, [name indistinct], and clinics to serve the people.

The situation is difficult, but Mavinga is not in MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] hands, and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] must do everything in its power to prevent the MPLA from occupying Mavinga.

C. The MPLA president has publicly stated that his power would be proven on Angolan territory. He is the warmonger. He is looking for war. He refuses peace.

From now on, everything connected with the escalation of the war throughout Angolan territory will be the MPLA president's exclusive responsibility. We are only defending ourselves.

D. The MPLA has sustained heavy losses. UNITA has captured pilots, tank personnel, and infantry soldiers. History will soon bear this out.

Moscow fought the Nazi invasion in its city wards, and the Nazis had to retreat and were defeated.

2. [number as heard] The president and FALA supreme commander spoke to the people of Jamba, the UNITA Political Bureau and Central Committee, and the FALA Supreme Command on 1 February. He unequivocally expressed his deep gratitude for his reception in Portugal. He praised the Portuguese people, His Excellency Portuguese President Mario Soares, the prime minister, and His Grace Don Antonio Ribeiro, cardinal patriarch of Lisbon, who showed much understanding. Cardinal Ribeiro said UNITA seeks to install democracy in Angola and that UNITA is Portugal's sincere and unmistakable friend.

For a free fatherland or death!

United we shall win!

[Issued] Jamba, bastion of Angolan resistance, on 2 February 1990

[Signed] UNITA President Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, FALA supreme commander and general of the army

FAPLA Claims Taking of Mavinga*MB0302122190 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Communique issued by the Office of FAPLA's (People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola) commander in chief in Luanda on 3 February—read by announcer]

[Text] In a sovereign mission, FAPLA forces recaptured Mavinga town at 1800 on 2 February.

In continued military action east of Cuito Cuanavale in response to attacks and terrorism against our forces and the population, FAPLA forces dislodged the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gang and continue combat action south of that town.

The Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Angola killed more than 500 UNITA men by 2 February. We regret to inform FAPLA suffered 47 soldiers killed.

The FAPLA chief of general staff will soon make public a detailed account of this punishment action and its outcome.

[Issued] Office of the FAPLA chief of general staff in Luanda on 3 February 1990, year of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party's third congress and of expanding democracy

Mavinga 'Solidly' in UNITA Hands

MB0302190990 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Text] Jamba... Saturday, Feb. 3... [dateline as received] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], president, Dr Jonas Savimbi inspected UNITA defensive lines at the strategic UNITA-held town of Mavinga at 11:00 hours (Angolan time) and ordered all UNITA forces to go into generalized defensive/offensive action with effect from 18:00 hours this evening.

According to a military communique released in Jamba this afternoon and signed by the UNITA chief of staff, Gen Arlindo Pena Ben-Ben, Mavinga continues to be solidly in UNITA hands and invited newsmen to visit the town.

It adds that MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] forces, supported by Russian military advisers, continue to unsuccessfully exert great pressure on Mavinga with MiG jetfighters and SU-25 bombers continuing to indiscriminately carry out bombing raids on civilian targets. Thousands of civilians have so far been wounded following bombardments on villages, hospitals and schools in the area.

The communique notes that the MPLA will be responsible for the consequences resulting from the latest outbreak of the war because of the MPLA president's insistence on the war option while UNITA seeks peace, national reconciliation and free and fair elections in Angola.

Communique Notes Savimbi Visit to Mavinga 3 Feb

MB0402060890 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in English to Southern and Central Africa 0520 GMT 4 Feb 90

[Communique issued by the FALA chief of general staff in Jamba on 3 February—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. At 1400 3 February 1990, Mavinga continued under the control of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. The MPLA's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] armed forces and Russian advisers continue to exert great pressure on the town of Mavinga without success.

MPLA aircraft, MiG's and Sukhoi-25, continue to indiscriminately bombard villages, hospitals, and schools. There are thousands of wounded among the civilian population.

2. The president and high commander of FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] inspected the Mavinga defenses at 1100 on 3 February 1990, after which he gave all UNITA forces generalized offensive-defensive orders to come into effect from 1800 on 3 February 1990.

Only the MPLA will be responsible for all (?that) will follow since the MPLA president is bent on the military

option while UNITA seeks peace, dialogue, reconciliation, and free and fair elections for Angola.

If the satellites are not enough, journalists should ask the MPLA, as well as UNITA, to go to Mavinga. [sentence as heard] We have the truth with us.

Our country, free or death!

United we shall win!

[Issued] Jamba, 3 February 1990

[Signed] The chief of staff of FALA, Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben-Ben, general

Commentary Urges Continued Defense of Mavinga

MB0302053590 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0512 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Commentary: "Let Us Defend Mavinga, the Heart of Angola's Liberated Land"]

[Text] The glorious, revolutionary, and patriotic Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, have bravely resisted the coalition of Soviet-Cuban imperialist forces for the last 44 days in defending Mavinga, a very strategic area in the heart of Angola's liberated land.

Never has such resistance by the forces fighting for the ideals of freedom and democracy been seen in Africa. They are facing the colossal Soviet-Cuban war machine, including tanks, armored cars, and extremely sophisticated aircraft, but UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Angolan patriots are inflicting heavy losses on the military units trying to massacre the Angolan people and destroy plantations, schools, and hospitals—in other words, Angola's social and economic infrastructure.

Let the truth be told. The determining factor benefiting the enemy is only its war materiel. The FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers and foreign mercenaries move about in the safety of BTR armored cars and other vehicles.

Democracy will triumph in Angola thanks to the determination of UNITA, which is wisely led by our beloved President Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi.

The Angolan people do not and will not accept having UNITA's liberated land—the fortress for defending freedom and democracy—occupied by Soviet-Cuban imperialist forces and their Luanda regime proteges.

Democratic peoples of the world: Show active solidarity with the defense of democratic ideals in Angola!

We are prepared to continue fighting to ensure that the fatherland will be rescued, that the Angolan people can enjoy freedom, and that they take their fate into their own hands.

Long live our beloved President Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi!
Long live UNITA!
Long live FALA!
Long live democracy!

Dos Santos Sends Message to UN Secretary General

*MB0402221090 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Feb 90*

[Text] Angolan head of state Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos yesterday sent a message to UN Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar regarding suspension of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos's message was delivered by Manuel Pedro Pacavira, Angolan ambassador to the United Nations, and calls on the UN leader to use his influence on the U.S. and South African authorities to obtain the required guarantees for resuming the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Angola and Cuba decided to suspend temporarily the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops following an attack on a unit of Cuban troops in Lobito, Benguela Province, by the antigovernment UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] group.

Envoy to Zambia Criticizes U.S. Support to UNITA

*MB0202221490 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Angolan Ambassador to Zambia Pedro Mavunza has accused the U.S. Administration of continuing to support the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] puppet group, (?making it) jeopardize implementation of the internal peace process in Angola.

Addressing African ambassadors accredited in Lusaka, the Angolan ambassador said the U.S. interference, since the launching of the armed struggle for national liberation, has been hindering the development of the internal peace process.

However, Pedro Mavunza lauded the efforts undertaken by the mediator in the Angolan conflict, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, as well as the support received by the People's Republic of Angola from African countries.

Correction to KUP on Chemical Weapons

MB0202165590

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "MPLA Reportedly Using Chemical Weapons," published in the 2 February Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 26:

First column, second paragraph, first sentence, make read: Jamba, Feb. 2... [dateline as received] (supplying date: ne)

Same column, same paragraph, same sentence, make read: ...to the use of prohibited chemical weapons and... (supplying indistinct words)

Same column, same paragraph, same sentence, make read: ...break the stiff resistance being put up... (supplying indistinct word)

Same column, third paragraph, only sentence, make read: ...who are being backed by Soviet military personnel and other mercenaries, have urgently requested their headquarters in Luanda... (supplying indistinct words, changing period to comma, supplying word "other")

Botswana

President Masire Praises De Klerk's 'Bold' Speech

*MB0202221990 Gaborone Domestic Service
in English 1910 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has described President F.W. de Klerk's speech opening the South African Parliament this morning as bold in the context of the South African reality.

Commenting on Mr de Klerk's announcement of major policy changes in South Africa, Dr Masire said in a statement released this evening he was encouraged that a firm decision had been made to release the jailed ANC [African National Congress] leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, unconditionally. Dr Masire expressed the hope that Mr Mandela and other political prisoners would be released soon. We have been calling on the South African Government to unban all political parties and organizations, and I am glad President de Klerk has done so, he said.

Dr Masire further said the decision to abolish media emergency regulations, as well as the education emergency regulations, and the removal of restrictions in terms of the emergency regulations of 33 organizations were a step in the right direction. These, he said, were measures which go a long way to create a climate conducive to negotiating an end to apartheid.

Dr Masire said, while President de Klerk has done some of these positive things, he still had lots to do. He urged President de Klerk to attack the remaining problems that stand in the way of a negotiated settlement, such as state emergency, the presence of troops in the townships, and detention without trial.

Chiepe Reacts to Address

*MB0202190990 Gaborone Domestic Service
in English 1610 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Excerpt] Botswana has warmly welcomed today's major concessions announced by South African President F.W. de Klerk concerning the political situation in that country.

In an interview with BOPA [BOTSWANA PRESS AGENCY] this afternoon, the minister for external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, said Mr de Klerk had done what the world has been asking for.

Dr Chiepe said Botswana would release a full statement later, after studying Mr de Klerk's statement. She said she was going to brief the president, Dr Quett Masire, about the announcement.

She did not rule out the possibility of the Frontline States holding an emergency meeting to discuss the latest developments in South Africa, which are directly affecting the whole of southern Africa. [passage omitted]

Lesotho

Government Welcomes 'Encouraging' De Klerk Speech
MB0302074490 Maseru Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Text] The Government of Lesotho has noted with appreciation the statement by President F.W. de Klerk on the occasion of the opening of Parliament.

The Government of Lesotho views the measures announced as very encouraging and conducive to a healthy climate for a nonracial and peaceful South Africa. It is hoped other outstanding issues will be given urgent attention.

Yesterday President de Klerk unbanned the ANC [African National Congress] and all antiapartheid organizations, including the South African Communist Party, and all the antiapartheid prisoners will be released.

King Moshoeshoe II Lauds Statement

MB0402130690 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 4 Feb 90

[Text] His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II says the Lesotho Government has noted with keen interest the statement of President F.W. de Klerk, state president of the Republic of South Africa, on the occasion of the opening of the South African Parliament.

In his statement, his majesty said the initiatives of President de Klerk are encouraging and must therefore be welcomed by all concerned peoples of southern Africa as an important first step towards bold, genuine democratization of South Africa and a new economic, political, and social development opportunity, and (?a new) era for the whole region of southern Africa.

He said because of the undeniable, inescapable geographical and political association which Basotho people have always had with South Africa, hope to continue to

play their rightful part in such vitally important developments. [sentence as heard] The Government of Lesotho therefore wish to reaffirm their commitment in this regard, the king said.

He congratulated both President de Klerk and all the people of South Africa, more particularly all the anti-apartheid political parties, movements, and associations, in the achievement of the first step towards what all hope will result in the total dismantling of the inhuman system of apartheid.

All welcome wholeheartedly the unbanning of the political parties and movements, the removal of restrictions on movements of persons, and more particularly the declared intention to release without conditions Mr Nelson Mandela.

The king said while recognizing that there is still a great deal more to be done before apartheid can be seen to be totally abolished, we must congratulate President de Klerk for his courage and vision in taking those vital first initiatives towards meeting those (?conditions) so critical for meaningful negotiations to take place.

He said Lesotho, as a neighboring state, and more importantly, as a real contributor to the economic growth and development of South Africa, wishes not only to be involved in the negotiations for the present and future dispensation and relations with South Africa's neighbors [words indistinct] negotiations, in recognition of the right of all the Basotho people, wherever they may be, to have their essential and meaningful role in the creation of the present economic strength of South Africa fully recognized.

The statement added that the Lesotho Government hopes that both the state president and all the people of South Africa will accept his readiness to contribute towards a new and happier southern Africa.

Malawi

President Banda Dissolves Cabinet 30 Jan

EA3101105290 Dakar PANA in English 0705 GMT
31 Jan 90

[Text] Lilongwe (Malawi), 31 Jan. (KNA/PANA)—President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi Tuesday dissolved his Cabinet and announced that a new cabinet will be announced in two weeks' time.

The MALAWI NEWS AGENCY quoted a statement from the presidency as saying: "All portfolios now revert to his excellency, the president, and government business requiring ministerial decision shall be channelled through the office of the president and cabinet."

President Banda last reshuffled his cabinet in 1988 when most of the ministers retained their portfolios.

Mozambique

Foreign Minister Praises De Klerk's Speech

*MB0302083190 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi has described as important South African State President Frederik de Klerk's speech at the opening of Parliament in Cape Town today. Foreign Minister Mocumbi told the Mozambique Information Agency, AIM, that he considered the measures announced by President Frederik de Klerk as an important step in the positive direction indicated by President Joaquim Chissano following his talks with De Klerk in December 1989. President Chissano had noted the need for creating a climate favoring dialogue with the ANC [African National Congress] and other democratic forces to end the apartheid system, and establishing a democratic and nonracial society in South Africa.

The unbanning of the organizations fighting to eliminate apartheid finally opens the way for a peaceful resolution to the conflict, Foreign Affairs Minister Mocumbi explained.

Asked about the significance of De Klerk's speech for southern Africa, Minister Mocumbi said: I believe we are experiencing extremely important and historic days that will have favorable effects on southern Africa in general, and Mozambique in particular, where the South African-created war of destabilization still kills innocent civilians and destroys infrastructures.

Minister Mocumbi noted: I also believe that we can now decisively march toward peace, stability, cooperation, and development in the region.

Commentary Applauds Address

*MB0202191890 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Commentary by Machado da Graca]

[Text] South Africa and the whole of our region today took an extremely important step forward toward a future of peace and prosperity.

President Frederick de Klerk's announcement legalizing parties and organizations representing the majority of the South African people; promising to release all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela; unbanning the United Democratic Front and dozens of other organizations; and removing many of the restrictions under the state of emergency, are a turning point and the opening of a door toward a new South Africa.

The call for negotiations and dialogue to replace the armed struggle can now be heeded by the fighters of liberty inasmuch as the principal obstacles to resolving peacefully the South African problems have now been removed.

Celebrating at this particular moment are all those people who inside and outside South Africa and inside and outside southern Africa have waged a lengthy and hard struggle to achieve today's results. South African patriots who went into hiding and exile can now show their faces with the pride of winners.

While not forgetting that the announced measures are, above all, the result of struggle and internal and external pressures on the South African Government, we cannot, however, fail to salute President de Klerk for his courage in making these decisions, which will certainly be unpopular with an important section of the white electorate.

Experience in other countries of our region shows that those who hate changes normally carry out their last violent actions at a time like this. We should, therefore, not be surprised if this happens. Our sincere desire, however, is to see that the handshake made possible today would be eternally stronger than the spirit of hatred by intransigent racists.

It is true that apartheid has not ended in South Africa today. However, the step forward taken is a sign of a bright light at the end of a seemingly endless tunnel.

Namibia

Nujoma Hails De Klerk's Unbanning of ANC

*MB0302101390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0950 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Text] Windhoek Feb 3 SAPA—Namibia's President-in-Waiting, Mr Sam Nujoma, has hailed the unbanning of the African National Congress [ANC] and other political organisations in South Africa as "not only good tidings...but also an important watershed in the struggle for a non-racial and democratic South Africa [SA].

In a statement issued in Windhoek on Saturday [3 February] through the Namibia Press Association, Mr Nujoma said the move by South African State President F.W. de Klerk was "a courageous and important first step" in his effort to end the international quarantine to which SA had been condemned because of apartheid. He described the concession by the South African Government as an important victory for the people of the country, and congratulated the ANC, Mass Democratic Movement "and all patriotic organisations" which had borne the brunt of apartheid while remaining steadfast in their struggle.

These developments held promises of and better prospects for good relations between an independent Namibia and South Africa.

"Namibia wishes to maintain and consolidate good relations with a non-racial and democratic South Africa," Mr Nujoma said.

He hoped the people of South Africa might learn some useful lessons from the Namibian experience in their

difficult road to negotiations, and called on President de Klerk to take all other necessary steps towards eliminating apartheid.

Such steps would convince the world South Africa was "at long last serious" about dismantling apartheid and contributing to peace, security and economic development of the southern African region.

Mr Nujoma said President de Klerk's announcement coincided with the conclusion of the drafting of Namibia's constitution, and as such he was encouraged that the southern African region was moving towards complete liberation and could place its vast and natural resources at the service of Africa's socio-economic transformation and progress.

With Namibia's independence on March 21, Mr Nujoma said his country was looking forward to playing a role as a meeting ground for leaders to discuss further steps towards resolving remaining conflicts in the region.

Zimbabwe

Reaction to South African President's Speech Noted

*MB0202180190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1719 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Harare Feb 2 SAPA—The Zimbabwe Government on Friday evening described the statement by

South African President F.W. de Klerk, in which he announced the unbanning of proscribed groups, as a step in the right direction.

However, a government spokesman said the statement by Mr de Klerk, while a step in the right direction, only met some of the conditions for meaningful negotiations set out in the Harare Declaration adopted by the Organisation of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations and the demands of democratic organisations in South Africa, ZIANA reports.

"The statement is silent on the question of abolishing apartheid through the repeal of such cardinal iniquitous legislation as the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act, (and) the Land Act," said the spokesman.

Mr de Klerk had obviously not yet abandoned his modified concept of apartheid under the guise of protecting "group rights", said the spokesman.

"In his statement to Parliament he firmly asserts that it is neither government's policy nor intention that any group—in whichever way it may be defined—shall be favoured above or in relation to any of the others.

"We read this as a continued advocacy of apartheid and a vitiation, if not rejection, of the principle of universal adult suffrage or one-man-one vote. It is regretted that Nelson Mandela remains in prison when he should long have been released," said the spokesman.

Burkina Faso**Diplomatic Ties Established With PDRY***AB2601090590 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] The Government of Burkina Faso and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], desirous of promoting a spirit of understanding and mutual cooperation and of strengthening the bonds of friendship between their two peoples, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the level of nonresident ambassadors. The present decision is effective today, 25 January 1990 at 1900 GMT.

The Government of Burkina Faso and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] are convinced that the establishment of such relations will further intensify cooperation between the two countries on the basis of mutual benefits, due respect for the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement, international norms, and the United Nations Charter.

It will be recalled that the head of state, Captain Blaise Compaore, paid a visit to the PDRY last September.

Ghana**Minister Reacts to South African Leader's Speech***AB0202142690 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] Ghana has welcomed the changes announced in apartheid South Africa as a step in the right direction but said there is still a lot to be done. Reacting to the changes, the deputy secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Mohamed Ibn Chambas, told the GNA [GHANA NEWS AGENCY] that the moves fall short of Ghana's expectations. He said Ghana expects Mr Nelson Mandela to be released now and not soon. It also expects a total and not partial lifting of the state of emergency.

Dr Chambas conceded that President de Klerk is moving in the right direction but said he will have to quicken his pace because apartheid has no justification whatsoever for its continued existence in this last decade of the 20th century. He said the release of Mr Mandela and the lifting of the state of emergency will create the appropriate atmosphere for the convening of a coalition conference with the full participation of the black majority towards a multiracial, democratic, and unitary South Africa.

Dr Chambas believed a number of factors contributed to the measure announced today. These include the imposition of sanctions, the intensification of the internal struggle against apartheid as well as pressure on the regime by the international community. He appealed to the international community to continue to mount pressure on South Africa until there is a clear and unambiguous trend towards the eradication of all factors of apartheid.

Commentary Views Legalization of ANC*AB0202165890 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Kojo Yankah commentary]

[Text] This morning's statement coming from President F.W. de Klerk of racist South Africa needs to be critically examined. The legalization of the African National Congress [ANC], soon to be followed by official recognition of the South African Communist Party and the Pan-Africanist Congress, and hints of the possible release of Nelson Mandela should be viewed from a global perspective. What President de Klerk is doing should not be mistaken for an act of charity or favor for the majority black population of South Africa. The apartheid regime is responding to a historical imperative. That is, it is indefensible for a minority clique to dominate the majority of the people for ever. Politically, morally, and even ideologically, the will of the majority always triumphs after a hard struggle. The apartheid regime could not have been indifferent to the changing world conditions.

For a racist Western-supported capitalist regime to be making these concessions at this time, it is now realistic to determine that it is not only communism that is having cracks. What is happening globally is the rejection of a system where dictatorship of the minority is the order of the day. The world is moving toward genuine participatory democracy.

President de Klerk and his racist government are not unaware that Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress have not announced violence. What the regime fears most is what will happen if a released Nelson Mandela begins to tour South Africa addressing rallies. The end of apartheid and all that it stands for is in sight and the credit should be given to the continuous and unrelenting struggle of the democratic forces inside and outside South Africa.

Africans should stop mourning and lamenting over conditioned impressions that all is lost with a united Europe. The echoes from southern Africa should inspire confidence in all Africans. The future is for those who believe in and continue to fight for equality, freedom, and justice.

Ivory Coast

President Sends Message to South Africa's De Klerk

*AB0302134390 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Message from President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to Republic of South Africa President Frederik de Klerk following parliamentary address—read by announcer]

[Text] I welcome with real satisfaction the important statement that you made yesterday on the occasion of the opening of the South African parliamentary session, in which you announced the courageous measures long-awaited by the international community.

Indeed, the forthcoming unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, the immediate legalization of the African National Congress, and the other anti-apartheid movements, measures that will create, I am convinced, the peaceful climate and the conditions for a brotherly dialogue which I have always called for among all the various communities of South Africa, in order to build a multiracial, equal, and democratic South African nation.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Ivorian people and Government, and on my own behalf, let me express to you my very warm congratulations and encouragement in continuing your efforts and in your policy of openness, reforms, and dialogue. In this direction, Mr President, you can count on my support and my total preparedness.

Please accept, Mr President, my high and cordial esteem.
[Signed] Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Ivory Coast

Liberian Embassy Accuses Government on Dissidents

*AB0202214390 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] The Liberian Embassy near Abidjan in the Ivory Coast has said that the Ivorian Government is fully aware of the presence of dissidents on its soil whose sole aim is to destabilize the Liberian Government. The embassy said the Ivorian Government has the ability to thwart, dismantle, and prevent dissidents residing in the Ivory Coast from attacking Liberia and subjecting its people to continuous untold sufferings.

In a statement to heads of diplomatic missions, counsellor corps and international organizations accredited near Abidjan, the Liberian Embassy gives several reasons imposed by the Liberian Government to have the Ivorian Government do something about anti-Liberian dissident activities on its territory. The embassy recalled the 1983 Nimba raid led by the late commanding general of the Armed Forces of Liberia Thomas Quiwonkpa and in which seven innocent citizens were killed while Quiwonkpa and his group fled to the Ivory Coast.

A high power Liberia delegation was dispatched to Abidjan to request the extradition of Quiwonkpa which

was turned down by the Ivorian Government, claiming that Ivory Coast is a peaceful nation and as such, anybody is allowed to reside within its borders. The comfort of the Ivorian Government's courtesy to Quiwonkpa, the statement went on, fertilized into his devilish intention against Liberia and began to train Liberian dissidents residing in that country along with some Ivorians to overthrow the Liberian Government. Later on, a high power delegation was again sent to Yamoussoukro in February 1985, headed by former Foreign Minister Ernest Eastman, to meet with President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, and at which time he was informed of anti-Liberian dissident activities in his country. The Ivorian president gave a favorable response to abort the plans by Quiwonkpa and his group and requested photos of those dissidents to effect their subsequent arrest. Their photos were delivered to the Ivorian Government, but no action was taken as promised by President Houphouet-Boigny.

In August of 1985, it was again discovered that 36 Liberian dissidents were training in the region of Bas-sam, in the Ivory Coast to invade Liberia, which led to the arrest of 13 of them in the presence of embassy officials. The Liberian Government for the third time sent a high-powered delegation to Abidjan to solicit the assistance of the Ivorian Government to stop the use of Ivorian territory as a springboard to destabilize the Liberian Government. Again, the Ivorian Government promised to do everything possible to ensure that the situation was controlled and reechoed that the Ivory Coast is a peaceful country and everybody is free to reside within its borders.

Three weeks following elections in Liberia, the late Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa and his co-dissidents conspired to invade Liberia on 12 November 1985, killing innocent civilians while destroying properties worth millions of dollars and creating a setback in the Liberian economy. In early 1986, (Tonya King) and others also attempted to kidnap Liberia's ambassador to Ivory Coast, Harry Tarr, at a local hotel in Abidjan, which resulted in the arrest of one Webster Yuweh while the principal architect, (Tonya King), who claims to be a foster son to Houphouet-Boigny, was left untouched. More details on the document will be published shortly.

Liberia

Doe Praises De Klerk on Recent Political Changes

*AB0402141590 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1200 GMT 4 Feb 90*

[Text] President Samuel Kanyon Doe says Liberia heartily salutes the freedom fighters, Mr Nelson Mandela, and all other South Africans who have suffered over years in order to bring change to South Africa. In a telex message to President F.W. de Klerk yesterday, President Doe said the initiative by the South African president is a positive first step to end apartheid which has been universally condemned as a crime against

humanity, as well as usher in peaceful change in South Africa. According to Dr Doe, the Liberian Government is encouraged by the initiative of President De Klerk to meet some of the demands long advocated by the black South African majority and the international community. President Doe, however, told President de Klerk that the laws which have institutionalized apartheid be repealed to bring to fruition a society based on equality, unity, and justice for all. [sentence as heard]

Army Claims Kahnple Town Recaptured 2 Feb

*AB0202213490 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Text] The town of Kahnple in Nimba County has been recaptured by government troops without further damage done to the town. According to a military dispatch from Nimba County today, the troops under the command of Colonel (J. Ezechian Boon) last night took over Kahnple when they overran the rebels who had been occupying the town as a rebel base. The dispatch said Col Boon and his men are pursuing the remaining rebels in the bush so that peace can once more return to that area. The dispatch quoted by LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY further said that the government troops have promised that they will not relent until the rebels are completely eliminated once and for all.

Meanwhile, Army Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Henry S. Dubar has commended the area commander and his men for what he termed a job well done. He urged the troops to continue their search for the remaining rebels in the bush.

Mali

President Traore Sends Message to ANC Leader

*AB0402133490 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Message from President Moussa Traore to African National Congress, ANC, leader Oliver Tambo]

[Text] The people of Mali, their party, the Democratic Union of Malian People, their government, and myself have noted with satisfaction the important statement made by South African President de Klerk announcing the legalization of the ANC and all other antiapartheid organizations, as well as the forthcoming release of the great African patriot Nelson Mandela.

This positive development in South Africa is a prelude to the crowning of the long and difficult struggle which your valiant people, supported by all African and all peace- and justice-loving people, have waged with courage and determination to achieve a democratic and multiracial society in South Africa.

To this end, Mali wishes to state that the Harare Declaration on 20 and 21 August 1989 by the ad hoc committee of the heads of state and government on southern

Africa, is the basis for fruitful negotiations between the supporters of apartheid and the liberation movements and the anti-apartheid forces in South Africa. We reaffirm to you our total solidarity until the final victory. Please accept my high and brotherly regards.
[Signed] General Moussa Traore

Niger

Communique Issued on South African Leader's Speech

*AB0302085390 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 2 Feb 90*

[Communique issued 2 February by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs]

[Text] The announcement of the imminent release of Nelson Mandela, although expected, gives hope and determination to the South African people and all peace- and justice-loving peoples for the rapid and complete dismantling of the apartheid system in South Africa.

Niger, which (?has been directed) by the president of the Republic, to express its profound conviction on this matter, has always considered the unconditional liberation of Nelson Mandela and that of all other political prisoners, the legalization of national liberation movements—the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress—and the lifting of the ban on many antiapartheid organizations as firm demands in the search for solutions for South African society.

Having finally understood this, the South African Government has thus taken a significant step into history. While saluting the political realism of the South African leaders, Niger reaffirms the need for a complete (?rapid) solution through the total dismantling of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic and nonracist society in South Africa.

Nigeria

Government Reacts To Mandela Release Promise

*AB0302111290 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 3 Feb 90*

[Text] The Federal Government has reacted to the latest political development in South Africa. In a statement in Lagos yesterday, the government remarked that at last, the Pretoria regime has taken the first concrete step in the journey towards eradication of apartheid and racial discrimination. The government said it welcomed, in particular, the assurances that Mr Nelson Mandela will be released soon, as stated by Mr F.W. de Klerk in Parliament yesterday. The government, however, called for the state of emergency in South Africa to be lifted. According to the government, it is by so doing that the process of reconciliation and dialogue can begin in earnest.

Commentary Views De Klerk Measures

AB0302113090 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 3 Feb 90

[Adedun Ogunleye commentary]

[Text] At long last, the racist regime in South Africa has bowed to the opinion of the civilized world on the need to effect political changes in the racist enclave so as to bring about the more desired sanity. For several decades now, the world has mounted pressure on the white rulers of South Africa to accommodate the majority Africans in the political equation of that country. But stubbornly, the leaders of the white minority clique have refused to see reason and have held the Africans as sub-humans in their own God-given land, under the universally condemned system of apartheid.

The Boers of Dutch origin had come to South Africa and found the territory to be an area well endowed with resources. They, thereupon, embarked on measures not only to marginalize the native Africans, but also to deprive them of all basic rights. The Africans were pushed from the fertile land into arid or mountainous regions to eke a living for themselves or perish. However, the Africans in later years took up the gauntlet and decided to challenge the occupation of their fatherland. Their challenge eventually saw the birth of the African National Congress, ANC, with such leaders as Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu. For their nationalist activities, Nelson Mandela and his colleagues were thrown into jail by the racist authorities. Mandela, in particular, was sentenced to life imprisonment and has been behind bars since 1964. Now, after 26 years in jail, Mandela is to breathe the air of freedom thanks to the international community and particularly to the African states which had stood solidly behind him over the years. Credit must also be given to the current president of racist South Africa, Mr de Klerk, for eventually responding to the global appeal for the release of political prisoners and the introduction of political reforms.

Mr de Klerk told Parliament of the lifting of the 30-year-old ban on the African National Congress and the relaxation of the emergency laws which had enabled the regime to suppress the Africans and throw more of their leaders into jail. He also stated that Nelson Mandela will be released unconditionally but that this was being delayed for now because of such circumstances as the personal safety of the ANC leader.

Political observers are, however, of the opinion that because of his popularity, Mandela is quite safe with the African majority and that if there is any fear about his safety, this can only be in the hands of the white minority. That notwithstanding, the commitment is there that Mandela will soon regain his freedom.

It is quite interesting that the South African Government has taken these measures against the background of the

world wind of change, of reforms taking places in many other parts of the world, particularly Eastern Europe. Unlike his predecessors, De Klerk has seen the futility of holding the Africans in bondage perpetually. As the saying goes, you only oppress a people for some time, but you cannot do so for all times.

De Klerk should congratulate himself for becoming part of history by yielding to worldwide opinion to bring about the political changes in South Africa. He should be expected to go the whole heart by announcing the eradication of apartheid and the enfranchisement of the African majority, so as democracy may take place of plutocracy and racism.

Federal Capital Move to Abuja Planned for 1992

AB2701210090 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 27 Jan 90

[Text] The final movement of the Federal capital from Lagos to Abuja is to be completed by 1992. Speaking to newsmen shortly after the National Council of State meeting yesterday in Lagos, President Ibrahim Babangida also hinted that the meeting discussed the transition to civil rule program. He explained that the discussion on strengthening the arm of local governments within the transition period featured prominently. The president said from the grace of state governors, implementation of the program was moving satisfactorily.

Senegal

Fall Meets Mauritanian Counterpart in Paris

PM0202152490 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Feb 90
p 5

[Unattributed report: "Senegalese-Mauritanian Talks in Paris Under Egyptian Auspices"]

[Text] The Senegalese and Mauritanian foreign ministers had a meeting in Paris on 27 and 28 January with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Butrus Ghali to try to find a solution to the conflict which has existed between their two countries since April 1989. Ibrahima Fall and Cheikh Sid'Ahmed Ould Baba, the two ministers, were received separately by French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas on Tuesday 30 January.

Algerian Foreign Minister Arrives for Mediation

AB0202083490 Dakar Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 2 Feb 90

[Text] Algerian Foreign Minister Sayed Ahmed Ghazali arrived last night in Dakar for mediation in the Senegal-Mauritania conflict. This mediation initiative was announced some days ago by Algiers. Mr Ghazali, who leaves Dakar tomorrow, will be the guest of honor at an official dinner this evening at 2000 at the Novotel. The dinner will be hosted by Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall.

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